



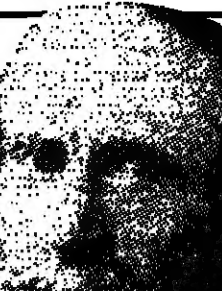
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## Intervention agreed to end exchange turbulence

# Lawson lands sterling deal

From Alex Brumfiel in Washington

Mr Nigel Lawson left for London on Concorde last night, convinced that an intervention agreement by the big five industrial countries will end turbulence on the foreign exchange and bring to a close the recent sterling crisis.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was said to be "very satisfied" with the outcome of two days of intensive and at times heated talks here.

A senior British official said: "I think the turbulence is over." He went on to say it was his view that parity between the US dollar and the pound was unlikely. "I don't see any expectation of that," he said.

The official also expressed the hope that the improved inflation outlook in Britain after figures yesterday showing a 4.6 per cent rise in retail prices in 1984 might pave the way for a lowering of sterling interest rates after their big increase at the beginning of the week. Such action would only be taken when it was "prudent".

The Washington announcement that the US, West Germany, Belgium, France and Japan stood ready to intervene in the foreign exchange markets if it became helpful, necessary came in the form of an unprecedented statement from the Group of Five a shadowy

committee which historically has met in secret and issued no communiqués.

It was a clear signal to the financial markets that the five main business on intervention policy.

Until now Mrs Thatcher's government, like its US counterpart, has been generally opposed to intervention, believing that market forces should set the exchange rate for the pound.

The fall in sterling last week clearly shook the Chancellor, who has in effect altered official policy. While the reaffirmation of intervention provides him with some political ammunition at home, its true impact will not be known until sterling and other currencies feel sustained pressure again.

The senior British official said he believed that the Reagan administration's attitude on the strength of the dollar and its budget deficit

had changed in the last six months.

It was argued that the Americans now regard the dollar as over-valued and the partly accounted for their willingness to restate the original Williamsburg accord on intervention policy.

"I think that the Americans felt that the dollar is too high," the senior official said in a briefing at the British delegation offices at the International Monetary Fund a few yards down the road from the White House.

The finance ministers and central bankers from five countries began their two days of secret meetings on Wednesday night over dinner at a Washington hotel. They reconvened on Thursday at the US Treasury, and issued the communiqué, before going off to the Federal Reserve Board to plan future intervention strategy.

In the past the Reagan administration has argued fervently that intervention is "futile" and should only take place in "disorderly" markets. While the British official suggested that the outgoing US Treasury Secretary, Mr Donald Regan's association with the statement was evidence of US seriousness.

Similarly the British official asserted that there had been a change in Washington on the US budget deficit, seen as the fundamental cause of high US

prices of those who died, but we shall approach it in the spirit of 40 years of peace in freedom."

Mrs Thatcher ruled out international commemorations involving all four wartime allies, including the Russians: "Each of us will wish to remember it in our own way and each of us will decide in our own countries what form the commemorations should take."

Britain and other Western countries appear to have hurriedly arrived at their VE-Day formula of "national celebrations only" after indications that the Russians wanted to turn the Moscow commemoration into a great international endorsement of the Soviet Union's dominant role in the conflict.

Picture, back page

The Russians were looking for high-level guests from all allied countries and, according to diplomatic sources, their British list may have been headed by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Russian approaches to Western governments, looking for agreement in principle to such a VIP gathering, probably precipitated the series of Western decisions on how to deal with the 40th anniversary of the end of the war in Europe.

But the "war about the war" is breaking out despite these Western attempts to avert a Moscow jamboree. Russian historians and journalists are now firing the first shots in what will probably become a barrage of articles and accounts of the war intended to ram home the message that Russia was far and away the senior ally

in terms of military weight. The argument is the more difficult for the West in that most serious historians of the war in non-communist countries now broadly agree with the Soviet contention, although they would not state it so extremely.

Typical of the flood to come is a lengthy article distributed yesterday by the Russian press agency Novosti, entitled "The Soviet Union — main organiser of Victory."

The author, a senior Soviet military writer, Colonel

Turn to back page, col. 4

## Thatcher, Kohl avert VE-Day war

By Anna Tomforde in Bonn and Hella Pick in London

MRS THATCHER and Chancellor Kohl agreed here yesterday that this year's 40th anniversary of VE-Day should be celebrated in the spirit of recalling the rebirth of freedom and the achievements of peace.

The Prime Minister said at a news conference after the talks: "Our people naturally wish to commemorate that day, in the year that saw the end of the conflict in Europe and the Far East. We shall, of course, recall the sacri-

ces of those who died, but we shall approach it in the spirit of 40 years of peace in freedom."

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LAST LAUGH: Rabbi Chif Cohen, who was sacked from Southgate Progressive Synagogue, London, for making a sassy joke, rehearsing for his show, Mazel and Toif, at the New End Theatre, Hampstead, yesterday.

## Don't split union, Scargill pleads

By Peter Hetherington Northern Labour Correspondent

Mr Arthur Scargill yesterday made his strongest appeal for Nottinghamshire miners to reject a breakaway from the National Union of Mineworkers by claiming the union had never planned to use the disciplinary code introduced last year against them.

The NUM president launched a fierce attack on the Nottinghamshire rebel leaders in a lengthy speech which concentrated heavily on the

Rumour and reality on the picket line, page 4; Leader comment, page 12

need for an "acceptable" negotiated settlement to the strike which has lasted 46 weeks.

Speaking to miners in Northumberland, where the National Coal Board says a third of the pitmen are now working, Mr Scargill said the "crunch time" has been reached in the strike. "We have now entered what could be the final and decisive stage..." he added.

As more Nottinghamshire NUM branches prepare to consider where their loyalties lie this weekend, Mr Scargill claimed the rebels were using unsound arguments to justify a breakaway.

He said it was patently untrue to say that last year's disciplinary rule change was introduced to deal with members who did not join the strike.

On the contrary, he said, the new code, had not been used once... "nor have we contem-

plated using it against our members in Nottingham."

He claimed that the initiative for the rule change came from the Nottinghamshire area of the NUM to deal with a specifically local problem there. The area has been given until January 29 to avoid expulsion from the national union by revoking a decision to revise its rules to ignore the new disciplinary code.

Turning to the 30,000 Nottinghamshire miners—the great majority of whom have worked throughout the dispute—he added: "I would appeal to any miner in the Nottingham area to answer to the problems of this industry is to stay within the NUM and ensure we win in building an industry in line with the Plan for Coal."

On his second day in the North-east coalfield Mr Scargill reflected the frustration of many pitmen in the area when he stressed several times the need for a "sensible negotiated, acceptable settlement."

At yesterday's rally in Nottingham he never mentioned "victory"—a theme of previous rallies—but warned men against crawling back to work, across picket lines, to face a management which would forever have the upper hand.

If miners maintained their solidarity the board and the Government would recognise the need for a negotiated settlement, he maintained.

All that was needed, Mr Scargill said, was the apparent spirit of conciliation showed by the board chairman, Mr Ian Macgregor, in a TV interview 13 days ago.

Mr Scargill said the board

## Indian 'spies' arrested

From Ajay Bose in New Delhi

SEVEN middle-ranking government officials, some of whom hold sensitive posts in the Prime Minister's office, and the Defence Ministry, have been arrested on charges of spying.

The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, told Parliament yesterday that the men had been arrested for "anti-national activities." Police sources said these involved passing "top secret" documents across the border to Pakistan.

Mr Gandhi refused to disclose the names of those arrested, despite repeated demands by opposition MPs for more details. "I cannot reveal more as this may hamper investigations," he said.

According to the United News of India, seven middle-level officials—including three from the Prime Minister's secretariat and two from the Defence Ministry—were brought before a magistrate yesterday evening and were remanded in custody for 10 days, pending interrogation.

For the past year senior Indian politicians and officials have alleged that a foreign hand was behind recent disturbances in the northern state of Punjab.

The assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi by her Sikh security guards was seen by many as the work of a foreign agency trying to destabilise the country.

## Majority for mortgage rise

By Margaret Dibben, Money Editor

The mortgage rate will rise by 1.125 per cent for most of the country's 6 million borrowers. Building society chiefs yesterday agreed that it was appropriate to charge between 2 per cent and 2.25 per cent more for home loans from February 1.

The savings rate will go up by 0.75 per cent to 7.5 per cent for a share account and to 8.75 per cent for higher paying premium accounts.

The main debate at the Building Societies Association's emergency council meeting centred on whether societies should wait before deciding the level of increase. There was no disagreement that the general rise in interest rates caused by the recent run on the pound made higher rates necessary.

The Abbey National Building Society wanted to delay the increase until the economic turmoil had calmed. The general manager, Mr John Baylis, said after the meeting that the society was very disappointed at the outcome. The Abbey

will not make a decision about its own rates for a number of days although the society, the second largest, cannot afford to leave its rates disadvantaged, said Mr Baylis.

The Woolwich, too, would have been happy to wait but no society can pay less to savers than its rivals and the Woolwich will raise its mortgage rate to 12.575, an increase of 1.125 per cent.

The Halifax, the largest building society, has already decided to add 1.125 per cent to its home loan rate, which becomes 13 per cent for mortgages up to £25,000. The higher differentials charged

for larger loans go up by the same margin.

An average existing loan of £12,000 will cost an extra £8.15 a month under an average new loan, which is now £22,000, will cost £11.25 a month more.

At the Nationwide, the third largest society, the rise will also be 1.125 per cent but, in this instance, the charge becomes 12.575 per cent for all loans. Other societies will make their decisions next week.

The banks have not increased their home loan rates since the 2.5 per cent increase in base rates. They say they have no immediate plans to do so.

But the bad news for borrowers will please savers. The chairman of the Building Societies Association, Mr Herbert Walden, explained the need for higher rates: "I am very conscious of our responsibility to demonstrate to our 30 million investors that we always offer them an adequate return. We feel that 0.75 per cent is a reasonable and responsible increase."

Weekend Money, page 24

## England go 2-1 ahead

From Matthew Engel in Madras

ENGLAND beat India by nine wickets in the fourth cricket Test in Madras yesterday to complete their most dominating performance since the summer of 1981 and go 2-1 up in the series.

The win had looked likely to be even more convincing. The ninth Indian wicket fell when they still needed 19 runs to avoid an innings defeat, but a last-wicket partnership of 51 between the wicket-keeper, Syed Kirmani, and Chetan Sharma equalled the Indian record for that wicket against England, delighted the crowd, and delayed the result for two hours.

England's captain, David Gower, paid tribute to Neil Foster, the fast bowler, who took 11 wickets for 163 runs in the match.

The fifth and final Test is at Kanpur on January 31. Report, page 13

## Dunlop take-over bid blocks Edwardes

By Margaret Pagano and James Ertchman

Sir Michael Edwardes's plan to use the Dunlop rubber group as his new corporate vehicle was checked yesterday when the BTR industrial combine launched a £30 million takeover bid for the ailing company.

The former British Leyland chairman stands to gain more than £4 million from share options given to him by the banks which had backed his £142 million plan to rescue Dunlop.

But those share options, and negotiations over Dunlop's survival which have lasted a year, have been thrown into confusion by BTR's bid. Dunlop said last night that if the take-over succeeded before the February 8 annual meeting there would be no financial gain from the options.

The City is now expecting a fierce take-over battle between Sir Michael and Sir Owen Green, who runs BTR. These two powerful industrialists

share little but animosity, and a desire to rug Dunlop.

Although widely credited with saving British Leyland, the state-owned motor manufacturer, from collapse, Sir Michael's superstar status is questioned by some in the City.

His lucrative share option scheme was his price for becoming executive chairman of Dunlop, which has sacked 23,000 United Kingdom employees and run up losses of £300 million in the last five years.

Dunlop sold off its loss-making European tyre operations to the Japanese two years ago, but had been widely assumed that no other industrial company would contemplate taking on the company's debts of £435 million.

However, Dunlop's remaining activities, including the Slazenger and Dunlop sports goods, and its expertise in high technology rubber products make it an attractive purchase.

Full report and Financial Notebook, page 18

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Sharon ruling

A JURY yesterday ruled in favour of former Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon on the second of three issues in his \$50 million libel suit against Time magazine.

The second question dealt with the truth or falsity of the Time report about the 1982 massacre of Palestinians in Beirut. The jury still has to decide whether Time published the article knowing that it was false, or with reckless disregard for the truth. Page 8

### Council rebels

BRADFORD city council could become the first Tory-led local authority to take legal action against the Government over its rate support grant. Page 2

### Murder clue

POLICE were yesterday seeking a man dressed as a soldier spotted near the scene of a triple killing in Scotland. Page 2

### Market moves

FOUND up 2037 to 31,122. FT-100 up 17.2 to 1004.4. Dow Jones down 1.25 to 1227.38. Markets, page 18

## Labour favourite

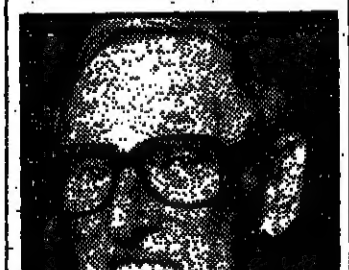
TRE front runner in the race to become general secretary of the Labour Party is Mr Larry Whitty of the General, Municipal and Boilermakers' Union. Page 2

## Sniffing curbs

AMID signs of a decline in glue-sniffing, a private member's bill, aimed at curbing off supplies to children, was given a Commons second reading yesterday. Page 3

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WILFRID BRAMBELL (above) best known as Albert Steptoe in television's Steptoe and Son, died yesterday, aged 76. Obituary, page 2

West Germany's industrial region was put under a maximum smog alert yesterday with private cars barred in city-centres and power stations and other industrial polluters ordered to curb operations.

Arctic weather conditions also brought chaos to the south-west of England and Wales as overnight blizzards cut off many towns and villages and forced hundreds of schools and factories to close.

Atmospheric pollution due to a temperature inversion, in which a layer of warm air traps above a colder air mass, pollution to the ground, contin-

## Health alert over Ruhr smog

ued to mount in the Ruhr Valley for the third successive day, and reached its crisis level of 1.7 milligrams per cubic meter yesterday afternoon.

Schools in the seven cities affected by the smog were closed and the authorities appealed on radios for children and people suffering from heart disease and asthma to stay indoors. The health ministry in Düsseldorf said drivers were responding well to the appeal not to use private cars.

The smog alert will remain in force throughout the week-end, with only taxis, ambulances and public transport being allowed to operate. Traffic on the nearby motorway network has not been halted.

Environmentalists groups said yesterday that smog levels in the Ruhr were exceeding by 10 times the standards set by the World Health Organisation. The alert, they said, proved the authorities' negligent attitude towards air pollution.

Bonn, the opposition Social Democrats accused the Federal government of taking half-hearted measures on curbing air pollution from cars and industrial plants.

Cornwall was the worst hit area in Britain with snow

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# HOME NEWS

'£4 million disadvantage' caused by calculations

## Tory-led council may go to court over grant cut

By Tom Sharritt

Bradford City Council may soon become the first Conservative-led local authority to take legal action against the Government over its rate support grant settlement for the next financial year.

The council claims that because of an anomaly in the way the grant has been calculated it will suffer a £4 million disadvantage compared with other authorities. The management special sub-committee will decide on Tuesday whether to apply to the High Court for a judicial review of the decision announced by the Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin.

Two other authorities, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, are already taking legal action against Mr Jenkin for similar reasons, but both are Labour-controlled. Bradford council is under no overall control but the Conservatives form the largest group, with 46 seats to Labour's 40 and the Alliance's six. The Conservatives hold all committee chairmanships.

The anomaly arises from a change in the way the RSG is calculated. Each year Mr Jenkin announces a "target" figure for each authority: the grant-related expenditure assessment (GRETA) figure which indicates what the Government thinks the authority should spend to maintain a standard level of service, and the "target" figure, beyond which the authority will suffer financial penalties on a rising scale according to the degree by which it exceeds its target.

Hitherto the target has been based on a percentage increase of the target figure in the GRETA figure in the previous year, whichever was the higher. But under new rules for 1985/86, authorities which plan to spend more than their GRETA figure in their budgets for the current year are to

receive an increase on their current target figure, while those which plan to spend under GRETA in the current year are to receive an increase on their current GRETA figure. In practice this means that apart from 10 big authorities, all local authorities in England will still receive an increase based on the higher of their target or GRETA figure for the current year. Bradford is among the 10.

Mr Ronnie Farley, leader of the Conservative group on Bradford council, said yesterday that his group were most concerned about the implications of the RSG settlement for Bradford.

He said: "Despite repeated requests the Secretary of State has still not given us a technical explanation for the anomaly, which puts Bradford at a considerable £4 million disadvantage compared to other councils.

"We intend to give Mr Jenkin a final opportunity to explain a proper explanation, subject to legal advice we may have to challenge the grant settlement in court in the interim." Mr Farley said that unless the target was increased by the £4 million, Bradford ratepayers would face a rate increase 10 per cent higher than it should be.

The council's officers are seeking counsel's opinion on the question, and will report to members at the meeting on Tuesday. In the meantime a report to members recommends that the council should make a final approach to Mr Jenkin, setting out the arguments in support of its claim of unfair treatment; and that if he does not respond, or gives an unsatisfactory response, the city solicitor should be authorised to start proceedings in the High Court.

## GLC wins second court victory

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

The GLC last night claimed its second big courtroom victory in a week when Mr Justice Nolan lifted an injunction which had halted its £10 million advertising campaign against abortion.

The GLC has promised that its campaign will in future be "predominantly informative" and that it will not make use of slogans. This undertaking has been incorporated in a new temporary injunction which allows the campaign to proceed until a full hearing of Westminster council's case against it.

Mr John McDonnell, the GLC deputy leader, said that all material already up on advertising hoardings will remain in the January issue of the council newspaper will be distributed, and lobbying and public meetings will resume.

Mr Terence Neville, Westminster council's solicitor, said: "I am happy with what we have achieved. The injunction continues insofar as it affects advertising and exhorting the public to support the GLC's viewpoint."

A week ago the GLC also won an action against the Transport Secretary over London Transport funding. Despite the fact that the judge castigated Mr Nicholas Ridley for unlawful, irrational and procedurally improper behaviour, the Government has not yet appealed. The result returns £50 million to the GLC's coffers.

## Actor who played most famous 'dirty old man'

### OBITUARY

WILFRED BRAMBELL, the actor, died of cancer yesterday in Westminster Hospital, London, aged 72. He had been ill for four months, and was admitted two weeks ago.

Mr Brambell, who became nationally known in the 1960s as a scrap dealer in BBC Television's *Step by Step*, came to England from Dublin as a young man. He had already made a career as a character actor in what he called "scuffy parts" when he was cast as Alvin Stoopie in the long-running, highly successful series.

After the series ended in 1976 he did little to change the image of what his fictional son, Harold, called "dirty old man". He continued to be cast as a crusty-if-cleaner-old man in films and on television.

In private life, however, Mr Brambell was a snappy dresser. He had been a widower since 1955.

The actor who played his son in *Step by Step*, Harry R. Corbett, died two years ago of a heart attack, aged 57.

Mr James Moll, BBC Television's head of variety and light entertainment, said last night: "Wilfred Brambell was a fine actor. His brilliant portrayal of old man Stoopie will endure as one of the great comic creations of contemporary television entertainment."

## Where cardboard is the best cover

Penny Chorlton goes below freezing with the tramps and winos who sleep rough in London

AS TEMPERATURES stayed below freezing in London last night, more than 400 tramps and winos settled themselves into their sleeping bags and cardboard boxes. Some of the luckier ones huddled down in hostels and church halls, but MPs continued to ask the Government to take emergency measures to help the unlucky ones still sleeping rough.

The Greater London Council says it is searching for buildings suitable for temporary accommodation. Meanwhile, it provides tea runs during the night. The Salvation Army and other charitable organisations are doing soup runs, handing out blankets, and keeping an eye on people sleeping in the open.

While they sleep rough there are vacant beds in most of the temporary hostels for homeless single people, according to the social services under-secretary, Mr John Patten. He said in a written Commons reply yesterday that nearly all the Government's 23 resettlement units had beds waiting.

The experts among those without beds claim that cardboard is the best material they can find to keep out the wind and the cold, as it traps any warm air. And if it rains, it resists that as well.

At the Salvation Army hostel in Blackfriars, men queue to book in for another night. The hostel is full, and there are 17 emergency beds in the chapel. There are 378 people booked in already.

It is warm in the hostel, even in the vast corridors of what was once a Victorian skating rink. The entrance is piled high with donated blankets.

Later, some of the blankets were to be distributed around the city to replace the wet and filthy ones being used by people sleeping rough.

Steve Melvyn, assistant manager of the Blackfriars hostel, has had to evacuate his office where a mountain of clothes donated by the public is ready for those in need.

"We try not to turn anyone away but accommodation is very tight and all the hostels are full," says Lieutenant Melvyn.

He breaks off to deal with an employee who has given notice and is about to walk

out. Words of abuse fly between two residents. An older man demands respect, but as far as his teenage opponent is concerned they are both in the same boat.

At the St Mungo Trust hostel in Covent Garden, about 20 men a week are being turned away because of overcrowding. 110 men share two communal rooms, 30ft by 15ft.

The city's hospitals report only "one or two" deaths among people of no fixed abode since the freezing weather began. They are surprised that the number is not higher.

In Paris more than 30 people are said to have died after sleeping rough. Two newly-built Metro stations have been opened to provide a roof for the homeless, and the same sort of thing has been suggested by MPs at Westminster.

But London Transport said yesterday that, while they were considering the idea, Underground stations had no heating, no lavatories, no catering, and no doors to keep out the cold air. "It would be a disaster," it added.

Although the capital was free of snow last night the forecast was for further falls, and all those concerned with looking after the destitute agreed that while they were coping at the moment, unless something drastic were done there could be serious illness and death among those sleeping out.

Mr Patten, the junior health minister, has ordered Norwich health authority to reconsider the award of a cleaning contract to NHS staff which honoured existing wages and conditions.

The Minister gave the order after he summoned the health authority to explain its decision. It is believed to be the first time a minister has intervened in the long-running dispute over privatisation after a contract had been agreed.

Mr Patten objected to Norwich agreeing to safeguard existing cleaning standards, pensions and sick pay for staff, since the deal cost the authority £100,000 a year more than two offers made by rival private companies.

The minister wants the authority to accept one of the two private contracts in order to spend the extra money on patient care. By agreeing to the private contract, the health authority would however, worsen staff conditions at its main district general hospital, the Norwich and Norfolk.

Norwich's decision was influenced by the long-running dispute at Addenbrooke's Hospital in Cambridge, where cleaning staff have been on strike since October. Standards of cleanliness have deteriorated in many wards and the health authority has ordered OCS Hospital Services to improve standards or agree to compensation to end the contract.

A number of Conservative members on Norwich health authority voted to accept an in-house contract rather than face a similar dispute in the city.

The authority has now been ordered by Mr Patten to call a special meeting on January 22 to reconsider its decision. A spokesman for the authority said yesterday that he could not give details of the contract because they were confidential.

The successful candidate to be chosen at the end of the year will find the party's bed of nails more than usually uncomfortable. Trade unions have to ballot their members over the next 15 months on whether they should maintain political connections with the party.

The results could cut Labour's income by anything from 20 to 60 per cent. The new general secretary, who will be paid £25,000 a year, will have little time to spare for the run-up to the next general election.

The motion condemning the act, tabled by a Labour MEP, Mrs Christine Crawley (Birmingham East), and supported by most Labour members, was defeated by 78 votes to 75. But the inquiry call, contained in a motion from Irish Fine Gael member, Mrs Mary Banotti, was overwhelmingly approved on a show of hands.

Mrs Crawley said that Irish people living in Britain were intimidated by the legislation under which 6,000 people had been arrested, but fewer than 3 per cent of them had been charged.

Mrs Banotti also complained, in milder terms, that Irish people in Britain were being harassed by the workings of the act.

Conservative MEP Lady Eyles had her microphone switched off in the course of a furious attack on Labour criticism of the act.

Ms Joshi's results imply that a mother's loss of earnings due to lack of seniority or due to part-time rather than full-time work may be as important as the crude amount of earnings lost when she initially gives up a paid job to have children.

Ms Joshi argues that current social conventions oblige women to bear the cost of parenthood in terms of a loss of financial independence, and she looks at ways in which mothers could be compensated.

This loss is particularly acute for divorcees, but many payments would need to be so high to compensate for the loss of earnings power of mothers who gave up work to rear children, that Ms Joshi regards this route as impractical. She proposes instead ways of improving women's financial independence during marriage, such as an allowance paid as benefit to unemployed mothers and as a tax credit for working ones.

Ms Joshi's study examines the cost of children. Raising her findings on an official survey of women and employment, and hence that a mother can expect to lose £25,000 of earnings with one child, £49,000 with two and £82,000 with three, all expressed in pounds at today's values.

The work shows that a typical mother of two loses nine years of full-time employment, but partially offsets this loss with three years of part-time work. The loss of £49,000 assumes that she has average earning potential.

"Interruptions to employment also affect chances of promotion and hence the wages women command on their return to the labour market," Ms Joshi said.

Compared with the growing earnings of childless women as they become more senior and experienced, average hourly pay after the age of 25 was reduced by 6.5 and 11 per cent for the mothers of one, two and three children respectively.

On Thursday, Murray, of Stockport Road, Cheshire Health, Stockport, changed his plea to guilty to the murders.

The trial of two other gang members, Michael Howe, aged 20, of Stockport Road, Cheshire Heath, and John Bannister, aged 21, of no settled address, continues on Monday.

A second man charged with double murder has changed his plea the day after his gang leader admitted the torture and strangulation of two teenagers.

Michael Bailey, aged 20, of Wirral Crescent, Cheshire Heath, Greater Manchester, then pleaded to be kept away from his boss, Peter Murray, aged 36.

Mr Broderick said he did not believe that Mr Williams had approached the Observer with any intention of obtaining a full-time position with the newspaper as a defence consultant. He reminded Mr Williams that the question of payments had not arisen when he visited the Observer's London office in November 1983.

"It was clearly going to be interpreted by Mr Bishop as a nod, nod, wink, wink, you give me some money, and I'll give you some information," Mr Williams replied that such an interpretation would have been possible, but he denied that it had been intended.

Mr Broderick told the court that an entry in Mr Williams' diary at the time recorded an immediate need for the sum of £2,600, an interim requirement for £5,000, and an ultimate need for £15,000. "Throughout 1983 you had been living financially, if not day to day, certainly week to week."

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"It was to the Observer that you were looking for short-term financial salvation," Mr Broderick asserted. "No long-term salvation in the form of a job," Mr Williams replied.

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## Shooting banned to save wildfowl

By Alan Dunn

A GOVERNMENT ban on shooting wildfowl was enacted yesterday in Scotland and will last until the end of the month. Shooting in England and Wales had been banned earlier in the week.

Bird protection societies now want shooting banned in Ireland, fearing that tens of thousands of wildfowl known to have left their frozen wintering grounds in the lowlands of Denmark, Holland and Belgium, may have headed for the comparatively mild climate in the Republic.

"If they are there they will be very weak, and in such numbers, an easy prey," said a spokeswoman for the International Wildfowl Research Bureau, Slimbridge, Gloucestershire. There are shooting bans over much of the continent including France, West Germany, Holland, Belgium and Denmark.

In Britain, small birds which lose body heat more quickly, are at risk, with fears that the death rate could be as high as in the winter of 1963. "We are very worried about the Dartford-Warbler, which in 1963 was reduced to about a dozen pairs mostly in Dorset and Hampshire," said a spokesman for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. "There are about 300 pairs now but they will be finding things difficult."

Large numbers of lapwing and golden plover have left their Midlands wintering sites and moved to North Devon and Ireland. The society's Exeter staff have had a number of reports of lapwings so weak that they have allowed themselves to be picked up and nursed back to health.

Meanwhile, wrens on farmland near Exeter have taken over a sparrow nest in the thatch of a farmhouse.

The farmer, who wants the site to remain secret to protect the birds, said yesterday: "I heard this commotion as it was getting dimly and went out to see a sparrow looking disgruntled while about 25 wrens tried to get in to the two holes leading to the nest."

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SHOULDER OF LAMB: Anne Woolley plays the good shepherd after rescuing one of her lambs from a snowdrift at Newton St Cyres, Devon, where blizzards brought Arctic conditions yesterday

## MoD official 'approached newspaper in the hope of financial salvation'

By Paul Keel

Raymond Williams, the former Defence Ministry civil servant charged with selling confidential information to the Observer, went to the newspaper looking for short-term financial salvation, it was alleged at Bristol crown court yesterday.

The court heard that the 38-year-old former senior executive officer, who has denied two charges of corruptly accepting a total of £15,000 from the Observer in return for information given while he was employed by the Ministry in Bath, faced mounting debts when he first made contact with the newspaper in October 1983.

He was behind with his repayments on a £25,000 mortgage and £6,000 bank loan for the purchase of his house, and with those for a £4,000 home improvement loan.

Mr Michael Broderick, prosecuting, suggested to Mr Williams that it had been entirely irresponsible for a civil servant in his position to tell Mr Patrick Bishop, a reporter from the Observer, on their first meeting, about his financial difficulties.

"It was clearly going to be interpreted by Mr Bishop as a nod, nod, wink, wink, you give me some money, and I'll give you some information," Mr Williams replied that such an interpretation would have been possible, but he denied that it had been intended.

Mr Broderick told the court that an entry in Mr Williams' diary at the



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Whitty will have two  
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Scottish secretary, and  
Gould, aged 52, the  
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of women's officer.

may also be one of  
lark horse" candidate  
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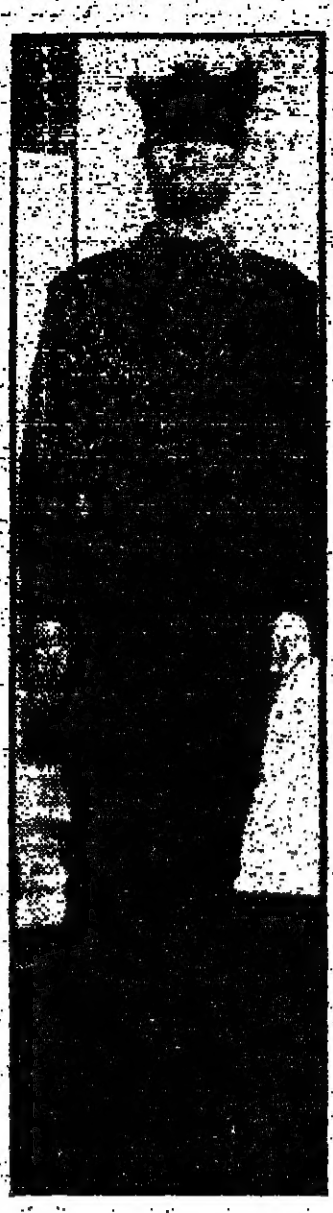
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# HOME NEWS



The men who died: Mr David Cunningham (left) and Staff Sgt Terence Hosker

## Uniform clue in hunt for killers

By Jean Stead  
POLICE are searching for a man dressed as a Scottish infantry soldier in their inquiries into the killing of three army men in the Pentland Hills on Thursday.  
At a press conference at the Lothian police headquarters in Edinburgh yesterday a uniform like the one seen by two independent witnesses was shown — tan-brown, green sweater and olive green trousers, with garters and black boots.  
The man was seen walking and running away from an abandoned Land-Rover, according to two independent witnesses, one of them a local woman and the other a well-known tourist spot.  
Lothian police, working with military police, questioned the 600 men at Glencorse Barracks, a few miles south of Edinburgh yesterday, but said that no one had so far been reported absent without leave. The man being sought was described by witnesses as in his mid-twenties, dressed as a Scottish infantry soldier, about 5ft 8in tall and clean-shaven.  
Glencorse Barracks is the main training depot for Scotland's infantry regiments and is a few miles from Penicuik, from where the weekly pay roll of £19,000 had been collected by the three murdered men.



Royal Navy divers searching for the murder weapon

Royal Navy divers yesterday helped police in a search for an abandoned weapon after a hole had been discovered in the ice of a river near Glencorse reservoir where the three dead men were found. A trail of blood had leaked into the snow from their blacked Land-Rover which was later abandoned 2 1/2 miles away.  
Two of the three dead men — Staff Sergeant Terence Hosker, a single man from Bradford, of the Royal Army Pay Corps and Private John Thomson from Calashiel, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers — were stationed at the Glencorse barracks. The third, retired Major David Forbes Cunningham, aged 56, who came from Elgin, was a civilian employee.

## MPs told of latest solvent abuse horrors Deaths by glue-sniffing 'may have reached peak'

By David McKie  
There is some ground for hoping that solvent abuse may have passed its peak, a junior minister told the Commons yesterday, as MPs gave an unopposed second reading to a bill designed to cut supplies to glue-sniffers.  
Mr David Meller, the junior Home Office minister, said that research at St George's Hospital medical school in South London suggested that deaths through solvent abuse had risen from 29 in 1980 to 45 in 1981, 60 in 1982, and 80 in 1983. The figures for 1984 stand at 61, at present.  
But the Commons heard a catalogue of examples of misuse, including cases in which teenagers had emptied fire extinguishers into their throats. The Labour frontbench spokesman, Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, said that if the fashion for solvent abuse was declining it was because of the growth in the use of heroin.  
The private member's bill was introduced by Mr Neville Trotter, the Tory MP for Tyne-mouth. The Intoxicating Substances (Supply) Bill is directed at people who knowingly sell glue and other products to teenage users, or who supply them in wilful disregard of their likely use. It creates a new offence of supplying to children under 18 any substance, other than a controlled drug within the meaning of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, likely to be inhaled to cause intoxication.  
The maximum penalties stipulated in the bill are six months' imprisonment or a fine of up to £2,000. But Mr Trotter accepted that these might be increased when the bill came into committee.  
He did not foresee a great many prosecutions, however. He believed that the police reminders to suppliers of the effects of the new law and suppliers' fear of a fine would curb present activities.  
The bill has all-party support and Mr Trotter acknowledged great help in its drafting from the Home Office which was known to be eager to see one of the private members successful in the draw introducing a bill of this kind.  
Mr Trotter told the House of Commons in which glue-sniffing kits were sold complete "in what were cruelly described as happy bags." But glue-sniffing was a relatively minor part of the problem. Three-quarters of deaths from solvent abuse arose from the use of other solvents. Aerosols had become a particular problem.  
He had come across one case in Newcastle of a boy was spending 13 hours a day sniffing glue. He was using litre after litre. The addiction started when the boy discovered a friend sniffing glue and tried to persuade him to give it up. His friend asked him to try it, saying: "You have three, and if you can stop, I'll stop too." After seven weeks' counselling at a Newcastle clinic, the boy was free of the habit.  
Mr Trotter, like others who spoke in the debate, was against making solvent abuse a criminal offence in itself on the grounds that it would make addicts secretive. They would be harder to trace and treat. Addicts and their parents would be discouraged from coming forward to seek help. His bill was targeted instead on "evil men selling poison, cynically trading on the suicidal weakness of children."  
"The law of England should provide that they go to gaol," he said. "This bill seeks to close a glaring loophole in our current law and enable justice to be done." Mr Trotter and Mr Meller both emphasised that they did not see the measure as an answer to solvent abuse, which must be tackled in other ways. Mr Kilroy-Silk said that this would mean tackling the root causes — such as boredom, social deprivation and unemployment.

## Findings kept off TV in timber houses row

By Dennis Barker  
For the first time the Broadcasting Complaints Commission — broadcasting's equivalent of the Press Council — has been asked to defer publication of its adjudication on a complaint.  
The text of the findings on a complaint by the National House Building Council about a Granada TV World in Action programme dealing with timber-structure houses was this week at short notice taken out of the TV Times due to appear on January 23, after the council had told the BBC that it was applying to the High Court for a judicial review of the commission's findings.  
Broadcasters are expected, under broadcasting legislation, to carry the findings of the commission in cases concerning them, whether the adjudication is for or against them. Granada planned to screen the finding next week, but has agreed to postpone the broadcast.  
The BBC said yesterday that it had reached a finding on the World in Action programme of June 27, 1983, and confirmed that it had agreed to defer publication of its decision.  
Mr William Middlemas, BBC secretary, said: "It creates a precedent, and I don't think it is a healthy one. If an adjudication is made and, indeed, notified to the parties concerned, and arrangements are made for publication, I do not think that in essence it is a good thing to hold up publication of an adjudication — at least not for very long."  
Miss Rhona Wyles, head of legal services of the BBC, said: "The position is that we are making an application under order 53, the rule of the supreme court relating to applications for judicial review of decisions by tribunals. This application will probably not be heard in the High Court for about 10 days."  
"Pending our application, we asked the BBC to direct Granada not to publish. We are asking the courts to review the BBC's findings."  
Mr Mike Norton, group marketing director of Granada, said that two programmes dealing partly with the firm had been the subject of complaints to the BBC. The firm had not made any attempt to get the BBC to defer publication of any finding.

## First businessman to lead health authority

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent  
A management consultant has been appointed as the first businessman to head a regional health authority by Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary.  
Mr Mike King, aged 50, the management consultant to water heater manufacturers Bristair, said, became regional manager of the East Anglian regional health authority from March 1. He has been offered a three-year contract at £45,000 a year — the highest salary offered to any of the 13 regional managers appointed by the Government.  
His appointment ends a dispute between the regional health authority and the Government over the appointment of outsiders to regional manager posts in the NHS. All the other 13 posts are held by NHS staff. There is one vacancy at Yorkshire health authority, where Mr Ken Hunt lost his job after 10 weeks because he was dissatisfied with the terms of his contract.  
The creation of general managers at regional, district, and hospital level was recommended by Mr Roy Griffiths, the general manager of Sainsbury's, in a report to Mr Fowler.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Five remanded on bomb charges

TIGHT security surrounded Liverpool magistrates' court yesterday as five people appeared there on charges of conspiring to cause an explosion in the UK of a nature likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.  
The five are Peter Lynch, aged 45, of Balsall Heath, Dr Maire O'Shea, aged 65, a retired consultant psychiatrist, of Sparkhill, Birmingham, Patrick Brazil, aged 34, and William Grimes, aged 43, both of Dublin, and Peter Jordan, aged 60, a former teacher, of Bristol. They were remanded in custody until January 25.

### Dimbleby print dispute resolved

THE dispute between Dimbleby Printers Limited and the National Graphical Association, which began in mid-1983 over the planned redundancy of two printers at the Richmond and Twickenham Times, is over.  
Mr David Dimbleby, owner of the Richmond and Twickenham Times, said that ex-gratia payments to be made to 23 members of the NGA who went on strike in August 1983 had been accepted by the union as the basis for lifting its blocking of the company.

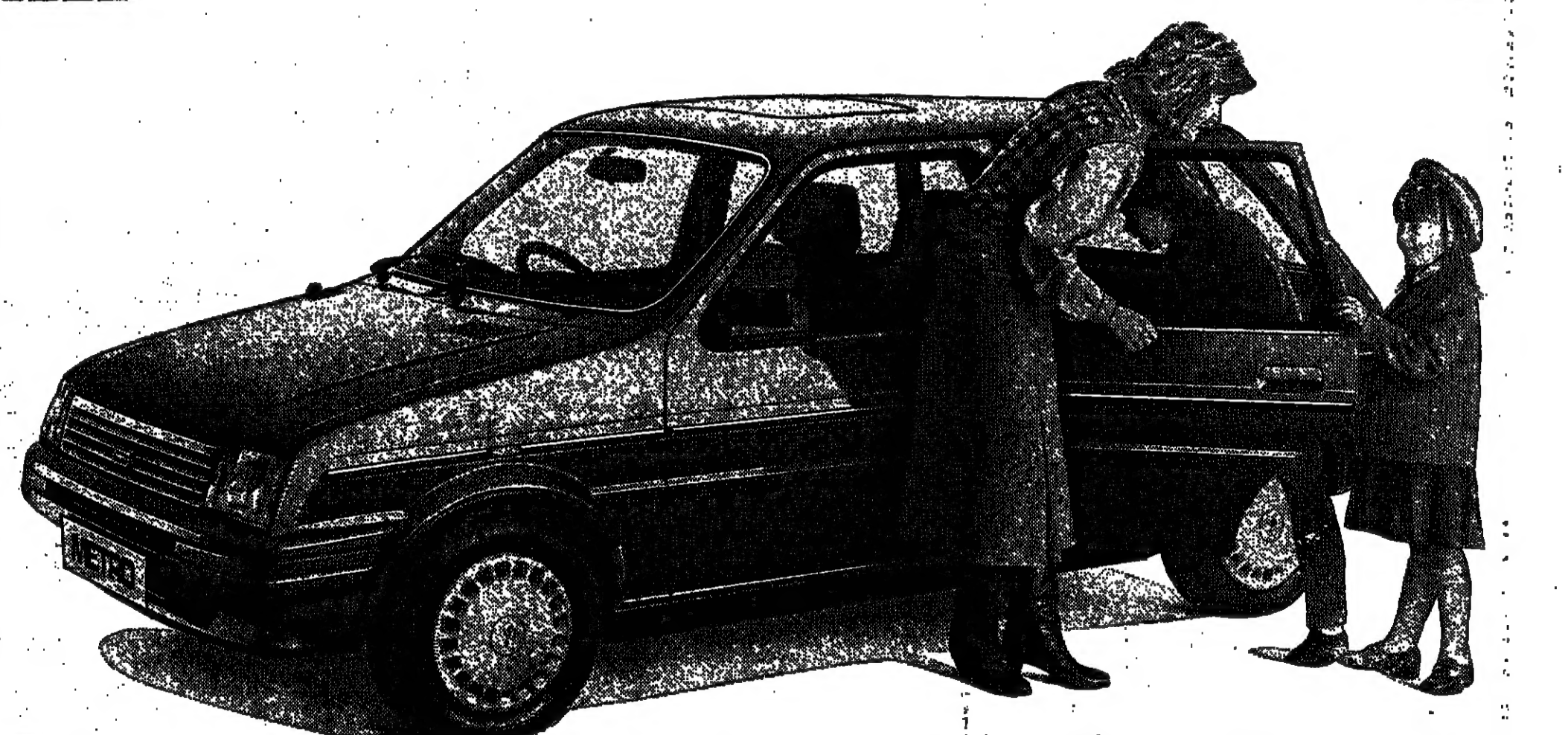
## New head for Radio 1



Johnny Beerling

By Dennis Barker  
MR JOHNNY BEERLING, aged 47, who produced the first programme for BBC Radio 1 in 1967 — the Tony Blackburn Show — has been appointed controller of Radio 1, the corporation announced yesterday. For the past two years he has been head of Radio 1 programmes.  
Mr Beerling joined the BBC as a technical operator in 1957, and has been a studio manager and music producer. He will take over as controller in the Spring, when Mr Derek Chimney retires.  
The BBC also announced yesterday that Mr Austin Mark, aged 58, has been appointed managing director of BBC External Services after the retirement through illness of Mr Douglas Muggieridge. Mr Mark has been deputy managing director since 1981.

AUSTIN ROVER



# Now you can get in the back without getting in the front

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The new Metro line-up is every bit as miserly as you've come to expect, with the choice of 1.0 litre or 1.3 litre engines.  
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AUSTIN METRO  
From Austin Rover

© L models upwards. © Lease contracts — Company Car Cost Calculator. D.O.T. Figs: Metro 1.0 HLE simulated urban cycle 48.1 mpg/5.9 L per 100 km. Constant 56 mph 67.6 mpg/4.2 L per 100 km. Constant 75 mph 46.4 mpg/100 km. Prices correct at time of going to press excluding number plates and delivery. Model shown 1.3 Vanden Plas at £5,985. Metallic paint optional at extra cost.







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# OVERSEAS NEWS

Russian envoy asked for an early resumption

## Superpowers seek common ground on nuclear negotiations

Washington: The US and the Soviet Union in the wake of the Geneva talks, have opened discussions on a time and place for the resumption of negotiations to reduce nuclear missiles, submarines and bombers, an Administration of social said yesterday.

The Assistant-Secretary of State for European Affairs, Mr Richard Burt, called in Mr Victor Leask, a counsellor at the Soviet Embassy, on Wednesday to propose an early opening of the talks and that they be held in Geneva, the official said.

"We are waiting for their response," said the official. "At this point, we don't anticipate any problem."

An agreement to resume the negotiations on offensive nuclear weapons and to take up defensive arms and installations was reached by the Secretary of State, Mr Shultz, and the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Gromyko, in Geneva on January 8.

During their two-day meeting, Mr Shultz proposed that they also set a date and site for the talks, but Mr Gromyko declined. Instead they agreed to consult through diplomatic channels, here and in Moscow, and gave themselves 30 days to reach a decision.

The US Administration wanted to begin quickly, Mr Shultz views the resumption of weapons limitation talks as the first step in a wider US-Soviet dialogue, he is known to be considering a visit to Moscow sometime after the talks are resumed.

Mr Gromyko told the Democratic Senator, Mr Gary Hart, on Thursday that he hoped US negotiations would move directly to "concrete proposals" when the two sides met.

In a brief interview outside the Kremlin, where they met for two hours, Mr Hart said that the Soviet Foreign Minister stressed that the talks should begin "sooner better than later... but not if sooner leads to generalities."

The two countries are approaching the talks differently. The principal US aim is to sharply reduce heavy Soviet ground missiles, while the Russians want to stop the US search for an anti-missile defence.

President Reagan said in an interview published yesterday that he did not believe that his Star Wars missile defence plan would block an arms agreement with Moscow.

"I don't think this is going to cause a walk away from the table, and if it is, then they never meant to come to the table to begin with," he said.

Moscow has cited Mr Reagan's proposal to develop a satellite nuclear missile defence system as an important stumbling block to progress in the talks.

In Rome, the Vatican yesterday announced that 25 scientists from the US, the Soviet Union and eight other countries would meet at the Pontifical Academy of Sciences for four days next week to discuss the risks the world might face from a war in space.

The scientists, who will be joined by four Roman Catholic clergymen, will submit a report to the Pope.

Seven Americans, including a government adviser, Professor Eugene Fubini, and four Soviet scientists—among them the director of the Institute for Space Research, Mr Roald Sagdeyev, will take part in the discussions.

Britain has decided to join a US-led project to build a permanently-manned space station for launch in 1992, the Washington Post reported yesterday.

The Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, Mr Geoffrey Pattie, was quoted as saying that the British Government would make an official announcement within the next two weeks.

Mr Pattie, in Washington to consult administration officials about scientific cooperation, said that Britain would probably contribute \$300 million to the \$8-billion programme to launch a permanent space station by 1992.



Forebly removed: Police carry a wounded man away from a squatters' settlement on the edge of the Peruvian capital, Lima. Seven hundred families were evicted and at least seven people injured in accompanying violence

## Reagan lined up for glittering inauguration

President insists that he controls White House policy decisions

From Alex Brummer in Washington

MR REAGAN told an interviewer that he was in charge of the US Government as the fireworks heralding his second inauguration lit up the skies here last night.

He sharply disputed accounts which portray him as the creature of his aides and the First Lady, Mrs Nancy Reagan. "I'm too old and stubborn to put up with that," Mr Reagan told the newspaper, USA Today.

"This picture that is being created that I sit at my desk and wait to see who's going to grab this arm and pull me that way, or grab this one and pull me that way... I make up my own mind," Mr Reagan said.

Mr Reagan, who tomorrow will begin a second term as the oldest President, at almost 74 years old, said he still enjoys the job despite the departure from the White House of his "old gang" of close confidants.

For most American Presidents, one swearing-in ceremony every four years has been enough. But for Mr Reagan, something special is demanded, to give America's fiftieth inaugural celebration that extra spice.

For Mr Michael Deaver, the President's departing deputy chief-of-staff and the man in charge of the inaugural celebrations, this is an opportunity not to be missed. Having successfully managed to project Mr Reagan into the commentary box during the Los Angeles Olympics, turned the Dallas convention into a patriotic "lovefest" for America's golden heroes, and arranged for the President to throw out the first ball during the baseball World Series, Mr Deaver has now succeeded in putting him on screen as head of Sunday's Superbowl football match.

What was originally to have been a quiet family ceremony on the grand staircase of the White House is gathering momentum and people by the day.

The three television networks will be there, the news agencies will be there, daily newspaper reporters will be there along with the Cabinet (or those members who remain), the senior White House staff, congressional leaders, and a group of showbiz personalities who will be performing at the inaugural ball. The poor man contracted just the "I Ronald Reagan do solemnly swear..." bit, he

will be flipping the coin at the start of the Superbowl as well.

Having dispensed with this "private" affair on Sunday with typical good-natured aplomb, Mr Reagan and Vice-President Bush will be on hand at the foot of the Capitol on Monday to do it all for the cameras again — in case someone in the continental US, or around the world, happened to have missed the first take.

This outdoor swearing-in followed by the customary inaugural address, is not without its risks. The secret service is taking no chances with Mr Reagan. This will be the most security conscious inaugural parade of all time.

All 140,000 guests along the route from the Capitol to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue will have to pass through metal detectors before taking their places on the vast stands which have given the centre of Washington the appearance of an enormous sports stadium.

Thousands of police and secret service agents will mingle among the crowd. Helicopters will circle overhead and

## Washington rejects court's jurisdiction over Nicaraguan subversion complaint

From Mark Train in Washington

The US said yesterday that it would no longer take part in proceedings at the International Court of Justice in The Hague where Nicaragua has accused the US of breaching international law by mining its harbours.

In announcing the move, the US said it was rejecting the court's jurisdiction over the case, which was brought by the court's decision last year that it had jurisdiction over the case, which was clearly erroneous.

The case, the State Department said, presented political questions that were not susceptible to resolution by any court.

The US announcement goes against its previous acceptance of the court's compulsory jurisdiction.

However, the preparations for the meeting have been fraught with problems, which have cast doubts on the future of the negotiations.

Yesterday the leader of the Government delegation, the Deputy Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, postponed his departure three times as he tried to secure an assurance from the rebel leaders that they would attend the talks.

Earlier in the week, the Government released a communiqué demanding a ceasefire from Mr Broquie Rivera, the head of the Misurasata counter-revolutionary group, that he would be present today in the Colombian capital, Bogotá. Government sources said that the response had been "unclear."

The Misurasata fighters are members of indigenous Indian tribes based on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast.

According to Misurasata, the Sandinistas have recently launched an unpublicised new offensive against their forces.

Military sources here would not confirm that there are any military operations currently under way against Misurasata.

However, one Sandinista spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said that there may be an attempt to pressure Mr Rivera to sign a ceasefire.

Misurasata has joined Costa Rica in its boycott of the next meeting of the Contadora group in Panama. The Honduran national security council decided on Thursday not to attend the session on February 14 and 15 as a way of expressing solidarity with Costa Rica in its diplomatic dispute with Nicaragua.

## \$600,000 sentence

From Jane Rosen in New York

NEW YORK City has agreed to give \$600,000 to Mr Charles Daniels, a black labourer who was wrongfully convicted of a sex crime and spent four years in jail.

Mr Daniels was arrested in 1978 and convicted of sexually assaulting a two-year-old boy and throwing him from the roof of a three-storey building.

The Legal Aid Society later found that the city had withheld evidence showing that a 10-year-old whose evidence secured the conviction had been under treatment for emotional illness when he testified. In 1982 a higher court reversed Mr Daniels' conviction, since which time he has been free.

## European tour plan

Washington: President Reagan is planning a European tour in May that will probably include visits to Austria, Spain and Portugal, White House officials said yesterday.

But the White House spokesman, Mr Larry Speakes, said there were no plans for Mr Reagan to meet the Soviet President, Mr Konstantin Chernenko, while he was in Europe.

The tour would follow the annual economic summit meeting of the US, Britain, France, West Germany, Canada, Italy and Japan that Mr Reagan is due to attend in Bonn from May 2 to 4.

Mr Speakes said Mr Reagan was thinking of visiting a number of countries after the economic summit. — Reuters.

## No accord on Cyprus

From Jane Rosen in New York

The UN Secretary General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, said yesterday that, although some progress had been made in the latest Cyprus talks, he did not expect an agreement this weekend.

Appearing depressed, Mr Perez de Cuellar made his remarks after yesterday's meeting between President Kyprianou of Cyprus, the leader of the Greek Cypriots, and Mr Rauf Denktash, the leader of the Turkish Cypriots.

Mr de Cuellar said that "much more effort" would be needed from both sides "if we are to achieve positive results."

He reiterated that there now was a "unique opportunity" to resolve the long and complex dispute about the future of Cyprus and he hoped it would not be lost.

The latest talks began yesterday with UN officials expressing hopes that Mr Kyprianou and Mr Denktash would finally accept an agreement for the reunification of Cyprus. The plan calls for establishment of a unified federal republic composed of the two ethnic-based states with considerable local autonomy.

The president of the republic would be a Greek Cypriot, the vice-president a Turkish Cypriot.

At the outset of the talks, Mr Denktash said the Turkish Cypriots have accepted the draft agreement... and have come here ready to sign it after a few dates and minor details are established.

However, the Greek Cypriot spokesman insisted that there was no draft agreement, only what he called a "draft agenda."

## Accused security police chief 'censored damaging reports'

Torun: Colonel Adam Pietruszka said that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of his co-accused, Captain Piotr Piotrowski, Lieutenant Gregorz Piekalski, and Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski, who are charged with premeditated murder.

Colonel Pietruszka has denied instigating the attack on Father Popieluszko because of his militant support for Solidarity and public attacks on Communist rule in Poland. The priest was kidnapped and murdered near Torun on October 19 and his body dumped in the River Vistula where it was found 11 days later.

Major Drodz said that after Captain Piotrowski's arrest, Deputy Interior Minister, Mr Wladyslaw Cielonko, ordered every employee of the department to write a report saying what he did on the day of the killing.

Colonel Pietruszka, who received the reports, complained that one written by Captain Piotrowski's secretary, Mrs. Anna Piotrowska, was too long and ordered her to make cuts. "He said the statement was so long that no one would want to read it," Major Drodz said.

One passage Colonel Pietruszka marked for deletion said that when Captain Piotrowski left the office on October 19, he told Mrs. Story: "If anyone is looking for me, Pietruszka knows where I am."

Major Drodz said that Mrs. Story reacted with disbelief when he passed on Colonel Pietruszka's order and he had the colonel repeat it to her personally by telephone.

Another report written by an employee identified as Zbigniew Stronkowski, which also quoted Captain Piotrowski as saying that Colonel Pietruszka knew where he was, was similarly censored. Major Drodz said that the originals of both reports were destroyed.

Referring to attack on Father Popieluszko on October 13 by the three junior officers when they stoned his car near Gdansk to try to make it crash, Major Drodz said that Captain Piotrowski left him a note to say that Colonel Pietruszka knew where he was that day. — Reuters.

## Child alcoholism warning in Portugal

From Jill Jolliffe in Lisbon

Doctors have sounded an alarm about the problem of child alcoholism in Portugal.

Dr Fidalgo Freitas, a psychiatrist in the northern city of Viseu, has called for urgent measures to tackle the problem, and other workers in the field have supported him.

He said that infantile alcoholism in the north of Portugal is widespread, arising from the rural custom of giving children brandy or wine to "give them strength." He said it is habitual in outlying rural areas for mothers to add wine to babies' bottles or to give schoolchildren brandy to warm them on the road to school.

He said that in Viseu, it had become necessary to create special classes for children who were falling asleep at their desks as a result of alcohol.

Two favourite mixtures given to children by their parents were "tired horse soup," made up of wine, bread and sugar and "little dollies," a combination of brandy and sugar.

"People in this region think that these mixtures make children strong," Dr Freitas said. "It is common for mothers to give babies wine in their bottles because it makes them sleep."

## Punic War ends after 2,000 years

From George Armstrong in Rome

ROME, which destroyed Carthage in 146 BC, has been invited to sign a peace treaty in Carthage next month. The invitation comes from Carthage's mayor, Mr Chadli Klibi, and was delivered earlier this month to the mayor of Rome, Mr Ugo Vetere, who has accepted.

Apparently Mr Klibi, who is also secretary-general of the Arab League, is a tidy as well as peaceful man who thinks the state of war between the former rivals for control of the Mediterranean must formally cease. Thus are footnotes to history made.

Mr Vetere will fly to Tunis with a municipal delegation on February 3, modern Carthage being a suburb of the Tunisian capital. A pact of friendship and collaboration will be signed by the two mayors among the sparse ruins of the city which had a population of 700,000 when Rome's general, Scipio Aemilianus, destroyed it in the Third Punic War.

His orders were to leave not a building nor a blade of wheat standing. Salt was sprinkled to render the land forever barren.

Carthage was the largest Phoenician city and at one time conquered Sicily, Sardinia, and Spain. It was Cato the Censorius, sent to Carthage as a Roman envoy, who found the city altogether too prosperous and too wicked. "Carthage must be destroyed," became Cato's slogan on his return, and no speech of his ended without it.

At next month's ceremony there will be no representative of Hannibal, the Carthaginian general whose troops and elephants almost reached Rome, or of Senator Cato. This is, after all, a peace pact, to be signed between neighbours and traders.

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## Sudanese execute Muslim leader

By Nick Cater

The execution yesterday of Mahmoud Mohammed Taha, the 76-year-old leader of Sudan's liberal Republican Brotherhood movement, marks a sharp turn towards repression by the troubled regime of President Numeiri.

Four other Republican Brothers, also found guilty of treason after they published a pamphlet criticising Islamic law, are due to be hanged tomorrow unless they recant. The threat has been described by Amnesty International officials, who are still organising appeals for clemency, as unprecedented.

Taha and his followers were released from 18 months' detention without trial in December. Supporters claim that the movement's printing press was returned with the understanding that they were unlikely to be gaoled again merely for printing leaflets.

They immediately published a pamphlet calling for Islamic Sharia law, which the increasingly fundamentalist President Numeiri introduced without warning in 1983, to be replaced by a "liberal, spiritual legal system," based on the more moderate interpretation of the Prophet rather than the harsher letter of the Koran.

The pamphlet also urged President Numeiri to try to find a political solution to the grievances of mainly pagan and Christian southern Sudan instead of stepping up the war against the Sudan People's Liberation Army.

The five men were arrested and found guilty under sections of the State Security Act which refer to actions undermining the Constitution or designed to bring down the Government.

With all political groups banned except the state-backed Sudanese Socialist Union, the five were also convicted of organising an illegal political party.

The appeal court confirmed the death sentence on Thursday, adding the rider that if Taha's four followers recanted within a month they should be spared. President Numeiri endorsed the decisions, ordered Taha's hanging, and reduced the others' stay of execution to three days.

Amnesty International has identified the four still to die as Khalid Babiker Hamza, a relative of Taha, Mohammed Salim Babir, a shipping firm employee, a textile worker, a Tajadin Abdulrazik, and a journalist, Abdulatif Omer Hasaballah.

A Republican Brother, now in Britain and a friend of the condemned men, said yesterday that he was sure they would not renounce their beliefs.

He claimed that police raided Taha's home on Thursday night, arresting all his family except two elderly female relatives. Disturbances had begun in Khartoum, he said, while students and lecturers at the city's university had condemned the executions.

Taha — known by his supporters as Al-Ustaz, the teacher, was a civil engineer when he founded the Republican Brotherhood in the 1940s.

He was first gaoled by the British in 1945 when he called for an end to the Anglo-Egyptian condominium then controlling Sudan and immediate independence.

## Jet Britons rearrested

Lagos: Two British engineers accused of conspiring to steal an aircraft were discharged by a Lagos judge yesterday but arrested again immediately on leaving the courtroom.

They were arrested by two armed policemen led by the assistant commissioner, Abubakar Taw, who said: "We have instructions from above to rearrest them." The men were taken to special branch headquarters.

Kenneth Clark and Angus Patterson were originally freed after an application by the State Prosecutor, A. A. Olatopo, to discontinue proceedings.

Mr Clark, aged 38, and Mr Patterson, aged 39, were first arrested last May after British pilot Mike Howard flew an executive jet out of Nigeria in defiance of a government ban on private flights imposed during a national banknote switchover. — Reuters.

## Bodies will be flown home

Maputo: The bodies of two Britons murdered by Mozambican rebels last Sunday will be flown to Britain next week for burial, the British embassy said yesterday.

Peter Hunt, aged 49, and his son Christopher, aged 24, were shot when gunmen stopped their car near the South African border post of Komatipoort. A post mortem report said they had been shot in the back. — Reuters.

## Agencies show concern as war with rebels hinders relief

## US opposes West Bank settlement of Ethiopians

From Mark Tran in Washington

A row is brewing between the US and Israel about the presence of Ethiopian Jewish refugees in the West Bank. The refugees recently arrived in Israel as part of an airlift in the wake of the famine in Ethiopia. The US embassy in Tel Aviv has complained to the Israeli Government at the arrival of 200 Ethiopians at the Kiryat Arba settlement outside Hebron in the West Bank. The US opposes settlements there.

The US has given Israel \$12.5 million for 1985 in resettlement aid for new immigrants and Washington wants to make sure that none of that money is used for enlarging settlements in the West Bank.

An Israeli diplomat in Washington said that it was incredible that the US was showing

to discuss the Reagan Administration's request for \$1 billion in aid for 28 drought-stricken African countries.

Roy Guzman adds: The Reagan Administration and members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee condemned the Government of Ethiopia on Thursday for selling an Australian relief shipment destined for famine-stricken provinces held by anti-Government rebels.

We frankly find this unconscionable if the facts are as they appear to be," Mr McPherson, told a special hearing.

Mr Lugar said that Ethiopia should be put on notice that if it continued to impound shipments and to carry out "disastrous agricultural policies," the patience of the US and other donors would run out.

Senator Nancy Kassebaum said that she was surprised that food aid might not be reaching the hungry and suggested that all donor nations jointly put pressure on Ethiopia to change the situation.

Mr Lugar, whose committee processes foreign aid requests, said that Americans would want to know "why we ought to be involved at all with a Government that shows no signs whatever of adopting a policy to help itself."

"Most people in this country could not understand how people could starve each other to begin with. It's beyond their comprehension," he said.

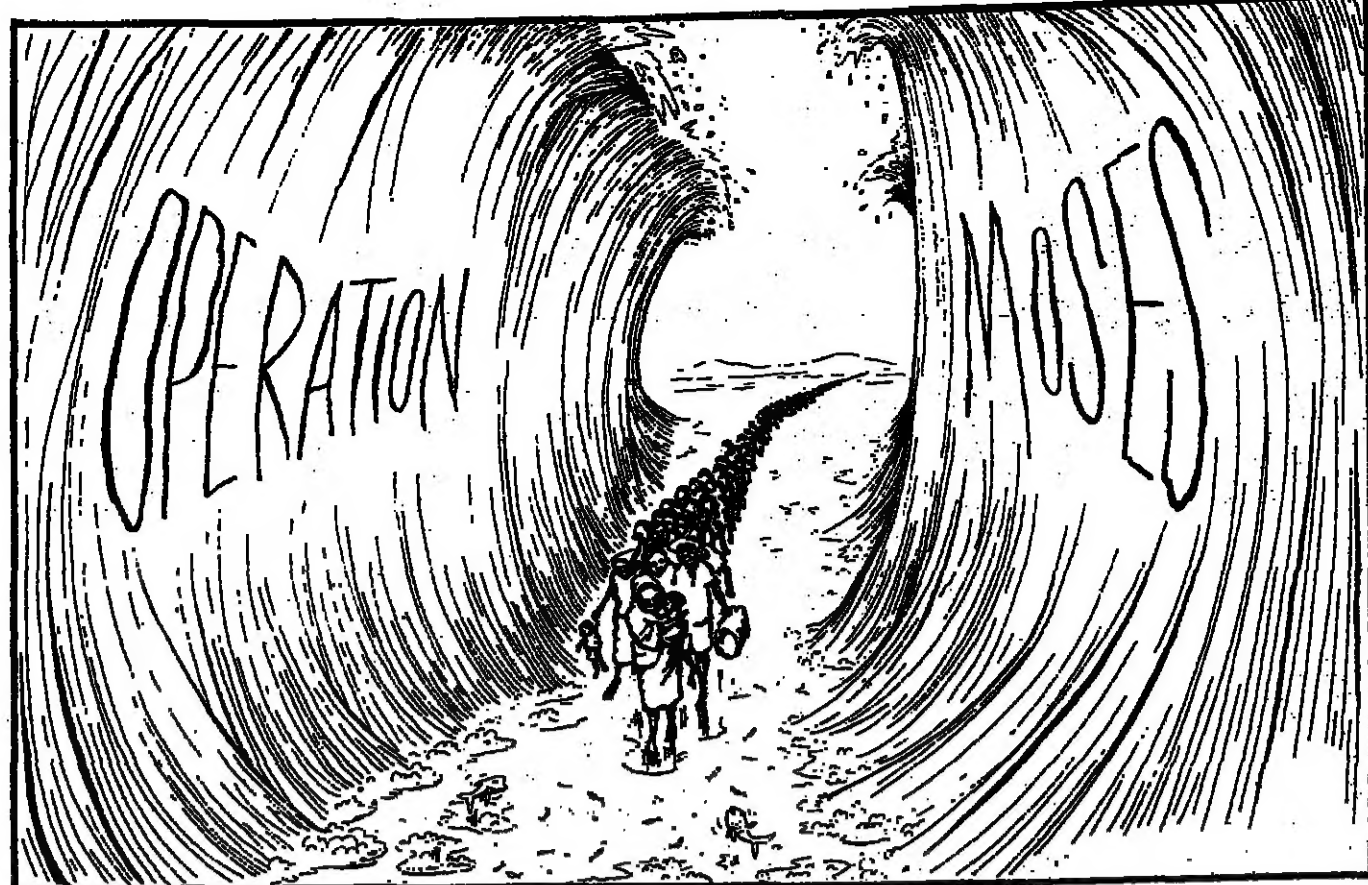
"If people are determined to fight a war and starve each other out and secondly to go into a disastrous agricultural policy, in which there is no hope of alleviation of famine, at some stage... Ethiopia ought to be on notice... the patience of the rest of the world is likely to decline."

Mr McPherson said that he was "comfortable" with plans currently providing \$31,900 tons of food valued at \$329 million in the current year. He cautioned that sending too much food would become a disincentive for farmers to subsist.

Meanwhile, US officials testifying on Capitol Hill told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, under its new Chairman, Mr Richard Lugar, that fighting between the Ethiopian Government and the rebel groups in the north, Tigre and Eritrea, was hampering relief efforts.

The head of the Agency for International Development, Mr Peter McPherson, said disruptions could mean starvation for millions of people.

The committee was meeting



ARTHUR THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, THE WASHINGTON POST WRITERS' GROUP

## Egypt unlikely to repatriate men accused of Libyan plot

From Kathryn Davies in Cairo

The Interior Minister, Mr Ahmed Rushdie, in an interview published today in the Cairo weekly, Akhbar al-Yom, has indicated that two Britons held in connection with an alleged plot to murder a Libyan exile are unlikely to be handed over to Britain soon.

Mr Anthony Gill and Mr Geoffrey Shiner, who, with two Maltese, have been detained since mid-November, have still not been formally charged by the authorities. Egyptian intelligence officials said that they foiled a plot by the four men

to organise the killing of Mr Abdel Hamid Bakoush, a former Libyan prime minister who has lived in Cairo for the past eight years.

There has been speculation that the two men would be released and handed over to the British authorities for questioning about their alleged involvement in other attempts by Colonel Gaddafi to eliminate his political opponents, and about the illegal departure of a prominent Libyan from Britain, who was wanted on drugs charges.

Mr Rushdie said that the Bakoush case was political, not criminal.

"Usually in such cases, Egypt takes account of her own interests. So far, I have found no justification for transferring this case or prosecuting it on British territory, since the events took place in Egypt."

In the same interview, the Interior Minister said that the security forces have arrested 25 alleged Communists in the past week.

Ten days ago, the State Security Court sentenced six alleged Communists to prison terms of up to five years for illegal possession of explosives and firearms. Ten others were acquitted.

## Saharan tension rises after Moroccan plane shot down

By Victoria Brittain

Tension is growing between Algeria and Morocco after heavy fighting between Polisario guerrillas and the Moroccan army only five miles from the Algerian border.

Earlier this week, Morocco confirmed the loss of a Mirage F-1 fighter bomber which it claimed had been brought down by a missile from "a neighbouring state."

The statement appeared to be part of a domestic campaign to win support for King Hassan's policies which are under serious attack internally and externally.

Polisario officials said that three of Morocco's American-made planes were shot down

this week — a big guerrilla offensive, got under way.

The guerrillas are now equipped with sophisticated weapons including Sam-6 missiles. Morocco is being forced increasingly on to the defensive in the long war of attrition.

Moroccan troops are building a wall round a part of the disputed former Spanish colony of Western Sahara occupied by 130,000 Moroccan troops, but recently recognised as Africa's 51st country — the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic — by the Organisation of African Unity.

The giving of a seat at the OAU summit in Addis Ababa to the SADE was a diplomatic defeat which caused King

Hassan to withdraw from the organisation in November. The move left him isolated in Africa.

Last month at the UN, he suffered another diplomatic setback when 90 countries called for direct negotiations to start between Morocco and Polisario.

The King has refused repeated calls from African leaders for a ceasefire and a referendum for the Saharoui people. Last year's unexpected election between Morocco and Libya has also isolated Morocco in the Arab world.

Domestic economic problems are growing too under the strain of the nine-year-old war which is no longer the popular cause it once was.

## Round two to Sharon

NEW YORK: A jury yesterday ruled in favour of the former Israeli defence minister, Mr Ariel Sharon, on the second of three critical issues in his \$50 million libel suit against Time magazine.

The second question dealt with the truth or falsity of the Time report about the 1982 massacre of Palestinians in Beirut.

On Wednesday, the jury of four women and two men ruled that Mr Sharon had been defamed by Time when it said he had discussed the need for revenge with Christian Phalangist leaders before their forces entered the Palestinian camps at Chatila and Sabra.

The jury still has to decide whether Time published the article knowing it was false, or with reckless disregard for the truth.

Mr Sharon, aged 56 and now Israel's Minister of Industry and Commerce, must win on all three issues in order to win his suit under US law. But he has already claimed a moral victory, and said earlier yesterday that the former Israeli prime minister, Mr Menachem Begin, had sent a congratulatory message.

Only if Mr Sharon gets affirmative answers on all three questions will the jury decide if his reputation was harmed and how much compensation he should receive. The jury will meet again today. — Reuters.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Suspects may be set free

THE Italian Justice Minister has told the Chamber of Deputies that 1,220 suspected criminals will be released from prisons on February 2 unless Parliament immediately votes to freeze a civil rights law which it approved last summer, writes George Armstrong.

Among those now detained who would automatically be set free are eight accused of massacres, 466 accused of murder, and 140 accused of kidnapping.

The Italian Parliament last summer approved a bill which would reduce the maximum time a defendant could be detained without trial from the present nine years to about half. It also charged with lesser serious crimes had to be freed after serving from one to three years, unless a definitive sentence had been handed down.

### Cholera deaths

AT least 900 people have died of cholera in Bangladesh in the past three months, the Bangladesh newspaper "Banglar" has reported. It said more than 5,000 people had been stricken with cholera, and 700 had died in the past month in the Sumangani district, 200 miles north-east of Dhaka. — AP.

### Flights curbed

ISRAELI national airlines, El Al, has been instructed to stop flying over Jerusalem's Temple Mount and a large cemetery near Tel Aviv for fear of sparking a riot. A spokesman said the order was issued by the Transport Ministry because of pressure by orthodox rabbis. — Reuters.

### Record breakers

A CHAIN of religious-based Dutch schools has ordered pupils to destroy their rock records by the Rolling Stones, Beatles and others, because they allegedly contain "satanic messages". — AP.

### Hijacker foiled

A WOULD-BE hijacker, attempting to commandeer a US airliner to Cuba, was foiled yesterday when the Eastern Airlines plane landed in Orlando, Florida, and the crew convinced him he was in Havana. — Reuters.

### Refinery blast

EXPLODING gas and chemicals triggered a huge fire at a refinery near Cologne, injuring more than 20 people and sending a burning cloud 1,600 feet into the air. — AP.

### Ship attacked

IRAQI aircraft "successfully" raided "an unidentified ship" near Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf yesterday, a military spokesman said. — AP.

## Riot police ready for trouble as Mitterrand flies to Noumea

Noumea, New Caledonia: Thousands of soldiers and riot police prepared for the arrival today of President Mitterrand on a mission to try to restore calm to this Pacific island which is torn by riots and fighting between independence forces and their opponents.

Heavily-armed riot police patrolled the streets of Noumea as units of elite paratroopers of the French army mounted patrols in the surrounding countryside. More than 300 riot police in dark blue uniforms and armed with rifles, machineguns, batons, shields and riot helmets guarded roads leading to the High Commission.

Mr Mitterrand is to arrive today on his private jet after a 24-hour flight from Paris. He is scheduled to spend just 12 hours on New Caledonia in a dramatic bid to revive efforts on finding a peaceful solution to the independence crisis.

Anti-independence leaders called on their supporters to stage a huge march in Noumea today to show Mr Mitterrand how determined the island is to remain under French rule.

Europeans were putting up hundreds of French flags outside their homes and flags hung in almost every shop window in town.

Mr Mitterrand said he was coming to New Caledonia to show support for the high commissioner, Mr Edgard Pisani, who has been trying to find a political solution to the island's problems.



● Jean-Marie Tjibaou: Willing to meet President

Mr Pisani has proposed giving independence to New Caledonia under a plan which includes France maintaining control over defence and internal security.

The independence leader, Mr Jean-Marie Tjibaou told a news conference yesterday that he was willing to meet Mr Mitterrand.

The announcement of Mr Mitterrand's visit came on Wednesday after two days of rioting by anti-independence Europeans in Noumea and the death of two independence front leaders in a separate clash with French security forces.

The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, which claims to represent most of the native Kanak people, is demanding independence from France. Independence is strongly opposed by most of the Europeans, Polynesians and Asians who make up 97 per cent of the island's 150,000 people.

Nineteen people have been killed in clashes over independence since the middle of November. — AP.

## Murder tape led to arrest of officers

Taipei: Several senior military officials have been implicated by a tape recording in the murder of a Taiwanese dissident in California last year.

Official sources said yesterday that the tape provided names and details of the murder.

The Taiwan Government admitted on Tuesday that its intelligence officers were involved in the murder of Henry Lin, a stern critic of Taiwan who was shot dead by three Asians in Daly City, California, last October.

The tape, recorded by Chen Chi-Li, a leading Taiwanese underworld figure named by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as one of the killers, identified several senior military officials who, Chen said, knew in advance of the plot, according to the sources.

Three senior intelligence officers have been arrested, but only Colonel Chen Fu-Men, a deputy department head in the military intelligence bureau, had been identified.

Vice Administrator Wong Sbi-Lin, aged 57, who was dis-

missed as head of the bureau on Tuesday, is reported also to be in military custody.

The sources said US authorities have a copy of the Chen tape, and this had forced the Taiwan Government to admit the involvement of its intelligence officers.

The China Times, a newspaper owned and published by senior Nationalist officials, reported that Chen made three copies of the tape and left them with friends in the United States and Taiwan. The paper said he recorded details of his meetings with the military officials to protect himself.

The paper said, however, that Chen Chi-Li's offer failed to secure the protection sought. During a government crackdown on organised crime last October, just after the murder, he and a colleague were arrested.

One government source said that investigators now had firm evidence that Chen met several senior intelligence officers before he left for the United States last September.

## Exiles are moved on

Bangkok: Fighting erupted again yesterday between Vietnamese troops and Kampuchean guerrillas as international aid workers began moving 62,000 Kampuchean civilians to safer areas inside Thailand, Thai military officials said.

The exodus of civilians from an evacuation site near the embattled guerrilla base of Nong Samet began amid fresh clashes north of the embattled guerrilla base on the western Kampuchean border. The officials said that they had no details of the fighting.

The move to the UN-run Khao-I-Dang camp, about five miles from the border, is the second relocation of refugees from Nong Samet since the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

Aid officials said "the move would take two or three days. On December 25, Thai and aid officials evacuated Nong Samet civilians to a site known as Red Hill, less than a mile inside Thailand. — Reuters.

## Curfew-bound Tamils live on nerves and dwindling resources

From Eric Silver in Mannar, Sri Lanka

THE NARROW road to Mannar, the south-western border of Tamil separatist assaults and ambushes, might have been built for ambushes.

Forests on either side, thick with undergrowth, offer cover and a bolt-hole. The surface craters, due as much to rain and neglect as to the occasional landmine, slow one to a perpetual crawl.

One sees more cattle, monkeys, and vivid blue or white birds along the way than people. In a 50-mile stretch there was not a single private car, and no police or army presence until we reached a government farm at Murunkan, 15 miles from Mannar.

At a cement roadblock designed to rip off the exhaust and silence of anyone rash enough to drive through without stopping, steel-helmeted soldiers armed with vintage Kalashnikov automatic rifles searched every cranny of our

car before letting us go on. Like Jaffna to the north, Mannar is an island linked to the mainland by causeway. It is the end of the road, with only the sea and a ferry between you and India. The ferry, like much else, is suspended.

The town's 35,000 people, mostly Roman Catholic Tamils with a scattering of Muslim shopkeepers, have been living on their nerves and their dwindling resources since December 4, when the army killed 102 civilians in revenge for the death of a soldier whose jeep was mined.

Mannar, along with the rest of the northern province, is curfew-bound every night from 6pm to 5am. The shops close at 2pm when the irregular bus services go off the road. The train no longer comes here.

Fishing the town's main source of income, is at a standstill. The 5,000 fishermen can't even go on the beach, let alone put to sea, because the Government has declared the

SRI LANKAN security forces have captured a large quantity of weapons during raids on three guerrilla camps in the troubled northern province during the past 10 days, the National Security Minister, Mr Lalith Athulathanduli, said yesterday.

The weapons, ranging from different types of guns and ammunition to anti-tank hand grenades and portable rocket launchers, were displayed to reporters at army headquarters yesterday.

The minister said that the weapons, manufactured abroad, had been purchased or received as gifts from foreign sources. He did not identify the sources. — Reuters.

strait's "prohibited zone" in its drive to stop the Tiger terrorists crossing to and from their havens in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu. The fishermen are restricted to what they can catch in lagoons.

"People are living on rice and fish," a local businessman said. "That's what you can get in the vicinity. Everything else used to come from Colombo, but now there are no lorries, no cars and no trains. We can get some bread because there is still flour in the government stores."

"But vegetables are not coming in any more. The milk board stopped milk supplies after December 4." The one hotel still operating offers "bed but no food".

Whenever there is an incident nearby, everybody locks himself in. "They are afraid the army will shoot them," a telephone operator explained. "And only emergency cases go to hospital. There was a robbery there a couple of months ago. The November salaries were taken."

Now everybody is scared, the patients and the hospital staff. They are afraid of both sides, the army and the militants. (He did not say in so many words that it was the Tigers who did the robbing).

Business, too, is marking time. Agents and partners do not come any more from Colombo.

The Church is living under siege. Two weeks ago a village priest was one of 10 people killed by the army on church premises. His body was never found. The government claimed this week that no witnesses had come forward to testify to his death, but this was contested yesterday by the Bishop of Mannar, Dr Thomas Savundara-Nayagam.

"On December 13 and 14," he insisted, "CID officers killed by the army on church premises. His body was never found. The government claimed this week that no witnesses had come forward to testify to his death, but this was contested yesterday by the Bishop of Mannar, Dr Thomas Savundara-Nayagam."

When I asked if I could meet one of them, the bishop replied: "Now they have gone back to their villages. They

are scared. Now the security services know their names and addresses."

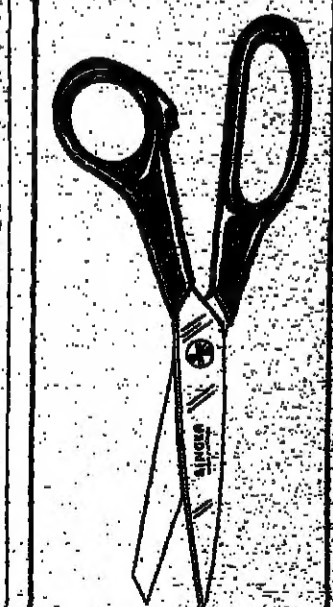
The Church, it seems, cannot protect them. "What can we do to protect them?" the bishop asked. "We can do nothing to protect ourselves. We live in fear and trembling. We don't feel safe even in our own mission houses."

One of my priests was killed in the monastery. Another was brought here to be secret by his parishioners after soldiers had gone to his church three days in succession asking where he was."

As a reminder of how well-founded are Mannar's fears, dozens of shops burned by the army last August still stand charred and empty in the market square. On quiet days the troops are not particularly conspicuous, but they are never far away.

"Do you have any problems," a shopkeeper was asked. "Not all the time," he answered. "Not all the time."

## GUARDIAN OFFER



## SINGER SCISSOR SET

Good quality scissors always produce better results whatever the job — dressmaking, office work, general use. This three-piece set of well designed scissors from SINGER includes a comfortable and safe stainless steel blade, a sharp and easily sharpened blade, and a set of handles with a comfortable grip. The set comprises: one household scissors (6 1/2 inch), one dressmaking scissors (7 1/2 inch), and one embroidery scissors (5 1/2 inch). Please allow us to send you a free copy of our new book "How to Use Your SINGER Scissors" — free of charge. Please send orders with P.O. Cheque or Bank Giro to: SINGER SCISSOR SET, GUARDIAN OFFER, ROUTE 1, BUCKLEY, LEICESTER, LE15 7JL. Reg No. 100/100/100.







**Cheapest single crossing for a family of four (two adults, two children) in a Ford Sierra (14ft 7in)** Research by Alison Crampin

FROM	FERRY	TO	MARCH	AUGUST	COMMENTS	FROM	FERRY	TO	MARCH	AUGUST	COMMENTS
Lerwick	Smyril Line	Bergen	—	£226	Service runs May to September	Portsmouth	Townsend Thoresen	Cherbourg	£75	£108	Special night, mid-week & return fares avail.
Lerwick	Smyril Line	Hanströhm	—	£346	Service runs May to September	Portsmouth	Sealink	Fishbourne	£17.40	£19.90	Incl. berth, dinner & breakfast on "Starliner" service. Special return fares mid-week
Lerwick	Smyril Line	Seydisfjörður	—	£388	Serv. runs May-Sept (opt stop in Torshavn)	Portsmouth	Sealink	Guernsey	£242	£242	Incl day cabin, berth or seat on "bateau de luxe"
Lerwick	Smyril Line	Torshavn	—	£228	Service runs May to September	Portsmouth	Sealink	Jersey	£242	£242	
Scarabster	P & O Ferries	Stromness	£47.60	£51.60		Portsmouth	Sealink	Cherbourg	£110	£145	
Aberdeen	P & O Ferries	Lerwick	£141	£166		Portsmouth	Townsend Thoresen	Le Havre	£75	£108	
Newcastle	DFDS Seaways	Esbjerg	£156 (May 15)	£195	Car goes free with 4 paying passengers	Portsmouth	Brittany Ferries	St Malo	£98	£108	
Newcastle	DFDS Seaways	Gothenburg	£204 (Jun 6)	£243	Car goes free with 4 paying passengers	Portsmouth	Channel Island Ferries	Jersey	£108	£119	(Special offer return, 2 children go free with 2 paying adults)
Hull	North Sea Ferries	Rotterdam	£111	£148		Portsmouth	Channel Island Ferries	Guernsey	£108	£119	Fares from Mar. 18 not yet avail.
Hull	North Sea Ferries	Zeebrugge	£111	£148		Portsmouth	P & O Ferries	Le Havre	£74	£117	
Great Yarmouth	Norfolk Line	Scheveningen	£106.50	£133	Incl cabin & meals	Weymouth	Sealink	Cherbourg	£87	£117	New "Sunliner" service
				£95.50	reclie seat	Weymouth	Sealink	Guernsey	£126	£132	New "Sunliner" service
Felixstowe	Townsend Thoresen	Zeebrugge	£57	£83		Weymouth	Sealink	Jersey	£126	£132	
Harwich	DFDS Seaways	Esbjerg	£108	£196	Car goes free with 4 paying passengers	Plymouth	Brittany Ferries	Roscoff	£98	£108	
Harwich	DFDS Seaways	Gothenburg	£144	£243	Car goes free with 4 paying passengers	Plymouth	Brittany Ferries	Santander	£182	£236	
Harwich	DFDS Seaways	Hamburg	£78	£141	2 children per adult travel free	Pembroke	B & I Line	Rosslare	£66	£110	
Harwich	Sealink	Hook of Holland	£55	£86	Car goes free with 4 paying passengers	Fishguard	Sealink	Rosslare	£66	£110	
Harwich	Fred Olsen Lines	Kristiansand	£180 (Jun 1)	£190	Special short stay & return discounts avail.	Holyhead	Sealink	Dun Laoghaire	£66	£110	
Ramsgate	Sally Line	Dunkirk	£39	£50	Special mini-break & return fares avail.	Liverpool	Belfast Car Ferries	Belfast	£75	£116	
Dover	Hoverspeed	Boulogne	£55	£82.50	Special mini-break & return fares avail.	Liverpool	I of M Steam Packet	Douglas	£72	£99.80	
Dover	P & O Ferries	Boulogne	£45	£82.50	Special mini-break & return fares avail.	Liverpool	B & I Line	Dublin	£78	£122	
Dover	Hoverspeed	Calais	£55	£82.50		Liverpool	I of M Steam Packet	Douglas	£72	£99.80	
Dover	Sealink	Calais	£51	£85		Heysham	Sealink	Douglas	£85	£85	
Dover	Townsend Thoresen	Calais	£50	£84		Stranraer	Sealink	Larne	£77.10	£84.70	
Dover	Sealink	Dunkirk	£51	£85		Calmryen	Townsend Thoresen	Larne	£70.10	£83.40	
Dover	Sealink	Ostend	£51	£85		Ardoonan	I of M Steam Packet	Douglas	£72	£99.80	
Dover	Townsend Thoresen	Zeebrugge	£50	£84		Belfast	I of M Steam Packet	Douglas	£72	£99.80	
Folkestone	Sealink	Boulogne	£51	£85		Dublin	I of M Steam Packet	Douglas	£72	£99.80	
Folkestone	Sealink	Ostend	£51	£85		Cork	Brittany Ferries	Roscoff	£155	£216	
Newhaven	Sealink	Dieppe	£66	£78	Service ends March 31	Lymington	Sealink	Yarmouth	£17.40	£19.90	Special night, mid-week & return fares avail.

For a complete guide to European Operators, current fares and UK agents consult the ABC Shipping Guide

CAR FERRY companies are having to work hard to be optimistic about the coming year. If they are cheerful, it is like the optimistic governor who, when the weather was bad, was still thankful that it was better than none at all. Things may have been bad in 1984 but at least the companies are all still in business — even if, in the case of P & O, it meant selling out to rival European Ferries, the parent of Townsend Thoresen.

And things were bad in 1984. After a decade of regular, large growth which saw passenger traffic from Dover triple from over four million to almost 14 million in 1983 — for the first time, in 1984, the number of cross-channel passengers passing through Dover actually fell. In the 10 months to the end of October, the number was down by 1.5 per cent, while accompanied vehicles were down by 2.2 per cent.

The drop was caused partly by the dock strike and partly by the ending in the summer of the Identity Card system, which had allowed people to cross the Channel for a day trip without a passport. The alternative scheme of a £2 British Excursion Document (only available from main post offices and valid for a month), proved an inadequate substitute. During the Thatcher-Mitterand summit, the President was called upon to restore the Identity Card system — and given the plight of Calais and Boulogne, deprived of their lucrative day-trip trade, changes can be expected.

The decline suggests that the market has reached its zenith. The number of British-registered cars taken abroad each year has remained more or less static for a long time. If individual ferry companies are to improve their performance it must be at the expense of other operators.

**Frank Barrett reports on cross-Channel prospects for 1985**

**The ferry quadrille**

Picture by Alex Hamilton

For 10 years, in the car market, Townsend Thoresen has waxed at Sealink's wane. Success was due to better ships, better marketing and better performance. However, the tide could now be running in Sealink's favour because, in 1984, it was finally denationalised and bought by Sea Containers (previously best known to travellers as operators of the relaunched Venice-Simpson Orient Express).

It became in the process Sealink British Ferries, which trumpets in its publicity: "The name has changed because we're now a private company. That means we can match our determination to give you a better service with the investment only private enterprises can give."

Privatisation came too late

in 1984 to allow major changes to Sealink's plans for 1985. But there have been changes. Sealink UK has pulled out of the Newhaven-Dieppe route (the service will be wholly operated with the same frequency by the French arm of the Sealink consortium). A jumbo ferry is being introduced on the Dover-Ostend service. Sealink will hope to peg back on Townsend Thoresen on the Dover-Calais route with the introduction of a fourth new jumbo, Champs d'Elysees, operated by Sealink France — which allows Sealink to boast that it now has the most modern fleet on the Dover-Calais run.

The partnership with Sealink France has proved less of an attraction in recent weeks with the French seamen's



blockade of French ports which has disrupted Sealink services but not those of other operators.

The most significant Sealink British Ferries innovation is the plan for luxury ferry services to the Channel Islands and Cherbourg from Portsmouth and Weymouth — ferries that will offer "A unique style of elegance previously associated with the traditional luxury liners" — albeit at a more luxurious fare.

Brittany Ferries has been involved in the setting up of Channel Island Ferries which from the end of March 1985, will offer daily services between Portsmouth, Jersey and Guernsey. Described as the first new and competitive ferry service to come into operation to the Channel

Islands since the railways-linked services started 100 years ago, the new company claims to offer a luxury service at half the price of the planned luxury Sealink Starliner operation out of Portsmouth.

Townsend Thoresen, which has led the field on the Channel for the last 10 years, is now facing serious competition from the born-again Sealink and has responded by announcing a £100 million fleet development programme: part of which will upgrade the ferries operating out of Portsmouth. It remains to be seen how the acquisition of P & O's services will affect the balance of Channel power.

As far as fares are concerned, Townsend Thoresen — like its competitors — has

made only modest increases for 1985, even cutting some. Passenger fares have gone up by £1 per passenger on all routes while there has been a £2 per car rise for most sailings on Dover-Calais. Peak season rates will not apply before July 6.

The two relative newcomers: Sally the Viking Line (Ramsgate-Dunkirk) and Olau (Sheerness-Vilzingen) try still to offer high standards at low fares. Olau appears to be having more success than Sally, which is in closer competition with the major operators out of nearby Dover; the troubles of Sally's parent group in Finland have done little to boost Sally's image in the eyes of the UK retail travel trade. However, Sally's confident plans for 1985 include four return sailings a day, year-round from April 1 (five a day during peak summer months) and the operation of "the most sophisticated vessel on the short Channel routes."

For my money Olau Line's service continues to be the best buy to the Continent. Its 1984 rates continue until the end of March — if you wish, you can book now for summer 1985 at 1984 prices. Food and

service are excellent: facilities on board include a swimming pool and a huge duty-free supermarket; cabins are well furnished and clean, offering a good night's rest before an early arrival in Vilzingen, and immediate access to the motorway system to get you halfway to Italy or the South of France by mid-afternoon.

A mainstay of the car ferry operators in the last few years has been the boom in gite holidays. Since research suggests that most gite holidaymakers are, Guardian readers, you probably won't need to be told that gites are

privately owned houses offering self-catering accommodation in the French countryside. Brittany Ferries has established itself as the number two operator in the gite business — second to the official Government-controlled Gites de France.

Brittany Ferries' 1985 gite brochure is its highest and most glossy listing more gites — almost 700 — in more areas than ever before. As well as Brittany, it gives details of gites in Corsica and the Midi-Pyrenees, Dordogne, Landes, Gironde, Aquitaine, the Western Loire and Poitou-Charentes.

The problem of the operators is that most customers demand accommodation near the sea, while most gites are situated inland, well away from the beach. The new Brittany Ferries Gite Brochure directs much energy towards convincing people that an inland gite offers a holiday every bit as good as a seaside spot.

While that brochure is available from agencies, the much more comprehensive Gites de France directory has to be obtained direct from Gites de France at 138 Piccadilly, London W1, by sending £2, which provides you with annual membership.

Like Brittany Ferries, Gites de France is making a more concerted effort by offering inclusive package prices which include reduced ferry rates with Townsend Thoresen, P & O or Brittany Ferries. Gites de France, which has 1,600 gites available in 1985, says that the reduced rates mean savings of from £30 to £80, depending on when you travel.

Ferry addresses on page 9.

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## WEEK-END PEOPLE

**operas**

A group practicing law on consensually active now has a vaudeville act, an abortion, and a case of brutality (travesty) away nicely on four. Is it well done? asked Charms, looking at the group. "It is well done," replied firmly, "you feel about all this, it is well done, it is well done."

ANY hopes the Government may have entertained about becoming the Bolzano affair by prosecuting Clive Ponting, the senior civil servant, accused of leaking two documents to Labour MP Tom Dalyell, were rapidly dashed by linked shot as the usual pre-trial niceties were thrown overboard.

While Black Tam rocked with reputedly salacious and Messrs Kinloch, Owen and Steel hurriedly from the rigging, Mr Ponting was protected on television, and pointed a newspaper review on the iniquities of the Official Secrets Act section under which he was charged. Then the Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, was criticised for remarking publicly on issues in the case which have yet to be proved at the Old Bailey trial on January 23.

Mr Ponting's solicitor, Brian Raymond, says that during the widespread public debate on the broad issues, his client has been as free as anyone else to contribute, provided it did not influence the trial. All that was done was to have conducted ourselves up to now," he said.

Decorum, it seems, has now been restored. As a matter of policy, Mr Ponting has gone into strict purdah during the run-up to the trial, with his solicitor in close attendance.

Raymond (38) is a new breed of lawyer who is not enamoured of his profession. "Lawyers used to be jived and they need their bottoms kicked by their clients from time to time," he said.

Since Sir David Napley, one of our most illustrious practising lawyers, has not finished from publishing his legal casbook, it is not amiss to record Raymond's endeavours. Professional ethics prevent one publishing one's own practice, so Raymond turned to Helena Kennedy, a barrister who has worked with Raymond on a number of cases. Notable among these was the "Anarchists



RAYMOND — In the end you can't say no. Picture by Martin Argles

## Ponting's legal aide

Trial" which exposed the Crown's over-zealous jury vetting.

Raymond was one of the founders of Hindman & Partners which is currently engaged on the "Alconbury Nine" case, a conspiracy trial involving the peace movement, she said. Known for its liberal work in the employment of such organs as Private Eye, the firm of 10 partners takes on an unusual number of non-remunerative and criminal cases.

Its unique feature is immigration, sending staff to remote villages in India and Bangladesh to verify entry applications to this country.

"They are not mad lefties but good, committed, socially conscious lawyers who provide as high a standard as many of the more traditional, conservative firms," she said. "British lawyers are generally not very imaginative. In court his firm is

imaginative and incredibly thorough."

Raymond, who is at liberty to talk about himself, rejects the label of radical lawyer. "My motives wouldn't bear close examination. True radicals are not lawyers because they would have to work within the system and its constraints which are very severe. Just because you are involved with people in a legal fight you are not at one with them. You're helping them, but from a very well uplanded and cozy environment."

He is the son of Jewish immigrants. His father, born in Calcutta, and mother, born in Cairo, came to England two years before his birth. At Cambridge, reading English, he was a contemporary of Prince Charles, with whom he once shared an evening's discussion. "He had rather strange views. I'm sure he's changed since

then." At this point I had to caution him.

He admits experiencing moments of alienation in British society, notably when he wandered into a beano thrown by the university's Conservative Association. A conspicuous devotee of flower power, he was barefoot and clad in transcendental vestments. "Seeing these young people drinking hock and baying with laughter at each other's jokes I remember thinking I could never be part of that."

Doesn't he get the same feeling at the Old Bailey? "Yes, I do. If you are at one with the system, you don't care whether your client wins or loses. I have walked out of courts feeling so sick with what has gone on inside that I have wanted to leave the profession on the spot. I know this has happened with a lot of my colleagues. But you get back in the office

and the phone rings. You realise in the end you can't say no."

The other side is that when you win you get a big kick out of it. I go out to the pub with my client and their family and celebrate with them."

Not believing the scales of justice to be evenly weighted, he has never prosecuted. "I am not interested in the law at all as an academic subject. I do this job in order to act for people who find themselves involved in the law against their wishes."

Of the Ponting trial he says that the prosecution, which has been obliged by the rules to disclose its case, must have a shrewd idea of the defence's strategy. He does not expect new revelations in the Bolzano affair. Both sides are opposed to sessions in camera, which would involve jury vetting, and will be at pains not to stray into the shoals of national security. Crown counsel stated in the commitment hearing that Mr Ponting's alleged offence was not a breach of national security but a breach of confidence.

The defence team for what is expected to be an eight-day trial will comprise leading and junior counsel, Raymond, his assistant and sundry members of staff. He puts the bill at well over £20,000, being raised by the Clive Ponting Defence Fund (sponsors: Kinloch, Owen and Steel).

The hazards of predicting the outcome of a criminal case are compounded in the Ponting trial, he believes. "First, the defence involves an uncharted area of law. Secondly, although the case is essentially about relationships between Ministers, civil servants and Parliament, the subject matter that has brought the issue to the fore is the Falklands War, about which people have strong views."

Now he was talking like a lawyer. What was his lunch? "Well," he said, "I was walking across Lincoln's Inn Fields the other day and a bird shot on my head, which my mother told me is lucky."

## Bounty from a Green goddess

IN THE past three years a new black hole has emerged in the publishing firmament. Gaia Books, a compact outfit in Southwark, is now exerting an inordinate gravitational pull and pointing the way to new fields of human endeavour. Its latest product, The Gaia Atlas of Planet Management, has sucked in publishers from four continents and 100 contributors including David Bellamy, Norman Myers and John Elkington.

The imprint was set up three years ago by owner-director Jess Pearson (43). Her £3,000 has grown to a £25,000 turnover. She had spent 20 years in publishing, increasingly frustrated that ecology was deemed a fringe subject.

Her currency was ideas. She went to the American Book Fair and pre-sold a book on yoga. It has sold 100,000 copies. Then she and a few friends sold the atlas idea. It was underwritten by Pan in Britain, Doubleday in the US, Spectrum in Holland and Fisher in Germany.

Their recently published Green Inheritance, by Anthony Huxley, resulted from her contacts with the World Wildlife Fund. "I am a networker," she said. "I have an enormous number of friends in publishing and in the conservation movement. Large organisations like the World Wildlife Fund want their message to reach a popular market but they find it easier to deal with a small organisation like us, free of institutional restraints."



PEARSON — Making the ecology network pay

She admits to being hard-bitten. "To set up a business like this you have to be very tough. I am not known as being very easy to deal with. You have to be absolutely sure of what to do."

A soft centre of altruism lurks within. Gaia is named after the Greek Earth Goddess, embraced by the NASA scientist, James Lovelock for his hypothesis that life on Earth is self-sustaining, defying the rules of steady state chemistry.

"We have tentatively said that we will form a Gaia Trust for A Sustainable Future, to make people aware of the issues and the solutions. The technology is available. There's only a problem about doing it."

There is a rumour that they plan to bury David Bellamy in a time capsule, but she was not yet ready to discuss the details.

The Gaia Atlas of Planet Management is published by Pan, £7.95. Green Inheritance is published by Collins, £9.95.

## Manchester Guardian 1935

JANUARY 19: Professor Dodd [the Rev C. H. Dodd, Rylands Professor of Biblical Criticism and Exegesis in the University of Manchester, giving the address at the annual founder's day ceremony of the Manchester High School for Girls on January 18] spoke of the "aim and purpose of education. While it was the hope of everyone to leave school trained to perform some task in life with expert skill, he said, mere competence, however great, could not pass for education in the full sense. Nor was education the same thing as learning, though the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake undoubtedly played an important part in it. One met people who were mines of information, walking encyclopaedias, who could not be described as educated in the full sense."

The distinctive mark of an educated person was that he had a just sense of values. The possession of a standard by which the worthless might be distinguished from the worthy might in the realm of art be called taste; in that of morals, principle; in that of intellect, judgment. These were all aspects of one thing, a standard so deeply rooted that it had become instinctive. Anything specious, flashy, or shoddy would be known to the educated person at once, without any proof being needed that it was so. It would be recognised like a bad smell. Similarly the educated person would recognise a good thing instinctively, as he would a friendly face.

The educated person would have two characteristics — humility, arising from a sense of his own modest place in the general scheme, and reverence, arising from a sense of the great things which had the right to command it.

JANUARY 21: Mr George Bernard Shaw and Miss Madeline Carroll figured in a "surprise item" on the wireless last night when they gave their views on film censorship. Mr Shaw said: "Sex appeal is a perfectly legitimate element in all the arts that deal directly with humanity. The Archbishop [Dr Corme Gordon Lang] speaks of undesirable films. There are no undesirable films. No film studio in the world would spend £50,000 in making a film unless it was a very desirable film indeed. Possibly not desirable by an Archbishop, but certainly desirable by that very large section of the human race who are not archbishops."

"Let us stop talking about desirable and undesirable, and consider whether we can weed out from the great mass of desirable films those which are detrimental to public morals."

The censorship method, which is that of handing the job over to some frail and erring mortal man, and making him omnipotent on the assumption that his official status will make him infallible and omniscient, is so silly that it has produced the existing agitation, and yet some of the agitators are actually clamouring for more of it.

Miss Carroll said: "The average Englishman quite rightly has a horror of liberty curtailed. I sincerely believe he is his own best censor, and would much prefer to remain so."

JANUARY 24: The dispute between Equity (the actors' trade union) and the management of Drury Lane Theatre, London, over the "closed shop" clause in the former's insistence on the "closed shop" clause in the latter's contracts reached a further stage yesterday (January 23), when the Drury Lane directors decided to report the matter to the Ministry of Labour.

The dispute was concerned with the forthcoming production at Drury Lane of Ivor Novello's musical play, Glamorous Nights. Sir John Martin-Harvey has sent the following telegram to Mr H. M. Tennent, manager of Drury Lane: "No surrender, I hope. I fought Actors' Association when they allied themselves to trade unions and beat them hollow. The country will be with you."

## Breath of fresh air on a G-string

"TAKES to unprecedented limits what is usually permissible on the London stage," crowns the advert for Paul Raymond's latest extravaganza, The Razzle Dazzle Burlesque Show at La Vie En Rose. What did this mean, asked Mr Raymond (no relation to the above)? Just a slogan, he said innocently. Didn't the Guardian have an advertising slogan?

In the humid tropics I have looked upon strange gods and filthy rites. But strangely, this London experience was evocative of the private viewing of a stamp collection which, inflated by freak market conditions, requires each item to be held up to the light and inspected by nature blind. Strapping stagehands regularly hauled in large glittering podiums, the better to check for suspect watermarks.

Wasn't it degrading to women, I asked the show's star, Linda Drew (25). If you don't like it you shouldn't do it, she replied, trying to look serious. "I haven't got the ability to be a brain surgeon. But I've got the ability to look nice naked. It's not hurting anyone. I never know what to say to those sort of questions."

Lots of women in the audience, I prompted. "Oh, yeah, I get lots of letters from women. And from couples. A naturalist pair from Cornwall always wish her luck. 'There's another couple who have got a few fantasies about me being their mistress that sleep in black PVC boots and that every morning they have to lick them clean,' she chuckled at the idiom of it all."

It must be revealed at this point that Lindsay ("I saw Lindsay in a mail order catalogue and liked it") has inherited the literary G-string of Fiona Richmond as the roving reporter of Club International. In her current

(teeth) column she rambles about "bunk-ups on hilt-hiking days."

Is she tempted to invent ("along came my knight in shining armour... driving a silver Rolls-Royce")? "I don't think I could make it up, because I'm not a writer," she said. "I've got enough things to write about—drawing on the past and things, you know?"

Her prose and pictures have stirred a torrent of mail. "I would like to undress you," begins the first letter. "Then I would dress up in your clothes. Then I would..." What is a girl from Bristol to do? Given a double helping by nature singled out by photographers as a cheerleader for Bristol City Football Club. Finding herself on grotty promotion jobs in London—handing out bottles of gins and tonics in a grass skirt and boots and it's pissing down with rain outside. Or standing outside Kentucky Fried Chicken giving out leaflets and people saying "I'm not eating that rubbish."

Joining a glamour agency which gave her calendar trips and one-liners with Dave Allen, the Two Ronnies and Little and Large ("You really never know what their names are referring to, do you?") And now topping the bill. Smiling at lone Japanese and avoiding men teetering with "ladie". Her first public performance. "They've got a really over-the-top announcement—the fabulous Linda Drew." The lights come up and I'm crying. "People must think 'Who does she think she is?'"

A flat in Kensington, a Metro MG Turbo outside. Will she plump for the Archibishop of Canterbury or the Archbishop of Canterbury? "Well, yeah, I thought about writing Confessions Of A Naughty Model. Or something."

DREW — A hard life in the fast lane. Picture by Roger Tooth

## Soul exploits of the coalminer's son



RUFFIN — Repeated.

FORMER Motown star Jimmy Ruffin (What Becomes Of The Broken Hearted) was a touch perplexed this week at his reported row with Paul Weller over the political lyrics of the single Soul Deep, released to raise money for miners' families.

He was in no doubt that they had been played off against each other. What puzzled him was that he was interviewed by "an Anglo-British guy." The story appeared in the Mail under the picture-byline of black reporter Baz Bamigboye. Such is showbiz.

Ruffin leaves the politics to Weller, but he knows about mining. He is the son of a miner, born in Collinsville, Mississippi. His father had hopped to the coalfields of Kentucky and Tennessee before raising a family on a piece of woodland which his own father, a freed slave, had acquired.

"I used to get teased because my father was bow-legged. He was crushed by a huge rock in a mine. His legs and ankles were broken.

His arms and back were crushed. Every time I see coal mines I remember that story."

In the seventies, when he was living in Britain, he saw an old film clip of the Archbishop of Canterbury exhorting the nation not to abolish child mining. "I am sure a good part of the British people are not aware of their history, of how bad it can be. It's like you are working yourself to death to survive."

Ruffin began work at the age of nine, from selling earthworms to hauling ice blocks on horse-drawn wagons. At the urging of his father, who was dying from a miner's disease, he falsified his age and joined the US Army for four years.

He went to Detroit, entering the mandatory seven-day week of the Ford production line. He joined the picket lines several times. "I knew that the unions were sometimes in bed with the management but they were no protection. With no protection, you revert back to children in mines."

He took diet pills to stay awake, snatching sprints in Michigan. At Motown he successfully auditioned with his own song, Don't Feel Sorry For Me, which was recorded. But despite his success he was forced to continue working at Ford until What Becomes Of The Broken Hearted.

"It's not just a matter of talent, but who you are prepared to bow down to and kiss their arse. I was always stubborn. People talk about the business people running it were not black. Most of those artists came from working class backgrounds and naturally they were exploited. The name of the game was to be exploited but to get a piece of the pie."

After many travails and troughs, which he attributes to being pigeonholed, he recently signed with EMI in Britain and has released a single There Will Never Be Another You.

"I've been in dry dock," he said. "I've been repaired and repainted and put out to sea. I am back in the water."

## BIRTHDAYS

TODAY: Actors: Michael Crawford, 43, and Bryan Pringle, 50; Nina Bawden, novelist, 60; Phil Eversy, 48; Patricia Highsmith, thriller writer, 64; Richard Lester, film director, 53; Nigel Nicholson, author, publisher, 68; Laurent Pardo, rugby footballer, 27; Dolly Parton, country and western singer, 39; Javier Pérez de Cuellar, secretary-general, United Nations, 65; Lord Porchester, the Queen's racing manager, 61; Simon Stanley, conductor, 30; John Battle, minister of state for the armed forces, 43.

TOMORROW: Actors: Tom Baker, 51, George Burns, 89, Lisa Goddard, 38, and Patricia Neal, 58; Dr Edwin (Buz) Aldrin, astronaut, 55; David Edwards, provost, Southwark Cathedral, 56; Frederick Fellini, film director, 63; Major Dick Heaps, Royal Air Force, 54; Roy Kirsh, conductor, 56; Roy Plomley, desert island diacian, 70; Slim Whitman, singer, 61.

MONDAY: Actors: Benny Hill, 60; Telly Savalas, 61; Paul Scofield, 83, and Maria Shaw, 40; Dr Alan Borg, director, Imperial War Museum, 43; Dr Rohan Butler, diplomatic historian, 68; Dr John Ewart, principal and vice-chancellor, Edinburgh University, 63; The Rev John



RATTLE — 30 this week

Coventry, master, St Edmund's House, Cambridge, 70; Plácido Domingo, tenor, 44; Dr John Mayes, director, National Portrait Gallery, 58; Jack Nicklaus, golfer, 45; Aubrey Singer, television producer, 58; Phil Thompson, footballer, 31; Laurence Whistler, glass engraver, author, 73.

TUESDAY: George Foreman, former world heavyweight boxing champion, 37; Mary Haley Bell (Lady Mills), author, playwright, 71; John Hurt, actor, 43; Nyree Dawn Porter, actress, 48; Sir Alf Ramsey, former England football manager, 65.

WEDNESDAY: Princess Caroline of Monaco, 28; Lord Denning, former master of the rolls, 82; Bill Gibb, fashion designer, 42; Sir James Lighthill, provost, University College, London, 61; Jeanne Moreau, actress, 57; Bob Paisley, former manager, Liverpool F.C., 60; Randolph Scott, western film actor, 82.

THURSDAY: Actors: Ernest Borgnine, 68, Neil Diamond, (also singer, songwriter), 44, Nastassja Kinski, 24, and Ann Todd, 76; Bamber Gascoigne, writer, broadcaster, 30; Desmond Llewelyn, actor, and human behaviourist, 57; Earl Spencer, father of the Princess of Wales, 61.

FRIDAY: Raymond Baxter, broadcaster, writer, 63; Russell Brand, author, biographer, 64; Gwen Frangon-Davies, actress, 64; Nicholas, editor and chief executive, ITN, 55; Leigh Taylor-Young, actress, 41.

## Birth of a dream

IT TOOK Carol Deane-White 15 years of dreaming about starting a hospital for the poor in India and only six weeks of practising as a nurse in the Maldives before she learned that Elastoplast and curative medicine is no use to the developing world — I had to offer a practical skill.

She came back to England and trained as a midwife but her qualifications as an SRN were not enough for VSO who turned down her application to work on any continent in any conditions.

The Quakers offered her a job training traditional birth attendants at Rhamu on the border of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia and she jumped at it. Two years later she is going back enthusiastically for another stint at that dot on the map three days drive from Nairobi.

Conditions have changed little from those described by the generations of British explorers and missionaries who set up in the many remote Rhamus of East Africa over the last century. Tribal fighting, nomadic life, disappearing overnight, female circumcision, killing young mothers and their babies, are still everyday events.

Two years of drought have killed three-quarters of the herds and so debilitated the people that few women are becoming pregnant these days, Carol says.

But her simple drawings of the female interior, patiently explained to a handful of women who have been traditional birth attendants and female community leaders are the beginnings of change for future generations of women in one of the most vulnerable areas of Africa.

The Quakers started a tree nursery in Rhamu after the great Sahel drought of 1973/4 when there was not one tree along the banks of the dry Dawa river. Fruit, fodder and shade trees now encircle Carol's hut and every day some villages plant a new seedling tree. "The people here will seem on any innovation — slowly, of course."

People is edited by Stuart Wavell

Val Arnold-Foster



## The issue is a hole in the heart

When future historians look at the miners' strike, they won't have to spend long reading Hansard for source material. Considering its importance, it is astonishing that the strike has received so little Commons attention. For ten months, ministers have spoken of little else in private. Mr Bernard Ingham, the Downing Street press secretary, will surely have logged a record total of off-the-record briefing hours on the subject. Mr Peter Walker's phone bill to Fleet Street during the strike must be astronomical. Yet you will search in vain for protracted parliamentary debate. The miners' strike has been ruthlessly marginalised within the parliamentary process. Last time that MPs discussed it at any length was between 12.10 am and 3.12 am in a pre-Christmas adjournment debate attended by a total of two Conservative backbenchers (one of whom was accused of falling fast asleep).

The chief culprit for this neglect, naturally, is the Government. They have preferred to ensure that the strike is played out on television rather than Parliament. The charade of governmental non-intervention has dictated a quite deliberate relegation of the strike to the parliamentary sidelines. Nothing is too trivial to have received more debating time. But that is far from the whole story. The Labour Party, too, has some control over the Commons timetable. It can choose the subjects for parliamentary time as well. Yet Labour has been almost as guilty as the Government of depriving MPs of proper opportunities to discuss the strike. Admittedly, the responsibility of an Opposition cannot be fully equated with that of government. Nevertheless, Labour has deliberately preferred not to raise the issue. And that, as much as anything, explains why those Labour MPs who are uncritically committed to the miners have twice been prepared to disrupt Commons business to get their cause onto the agenda and why they speak of doing so again next week. It also explains why the Labour Leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, reacted so angrily to Thursday's backbench aggro from 16 members of the hard left Campaign Group.

In many respects, one sympathises with the 16 MPs. Some of them (though not all) represent constituencies which are directly devastated by the coal dispute. They were sent to Westminster to speak for their valleys and villages and they are confronted with what looks like a conspiracy to gag them. On the Richter scale of parliamentary disruption, their actions so far do not rate very high. For the public, it is all part of the unattractive face of Westminster behaviour. So, if that is the only way that the MPs can get their cause on to the order paper, that's the way it has to be. But their frustrations go further than just the Commons agenda. Ten months on, the angry MPs see that the strike is heading for defeat. The anniversary of the dispute is less than eight weeks away. There is a firm but steady drift back to work, even if coal production has not greatly increased. The mining communities are facing a cash crisis which all but merits the use of that much abused term, starvation. There are signs that both sides would like to at least talk about fresh negotiations, while at the same time the Government, scenting the possibility of a crushing victory, seems bent on preventing a compromise peace.

None of this is acknowledged by the Campaign Group. For them, as for Mrs Thatcher and (less certainly) for Mr Scargill, the dispute is still about total victory or total defeat. They refuse to recognise the fundamental splits within the miners' union and the labour movement which are every bit as much a cause of the coalfield tragedy as the Government's intransigence. Mr Kinnock sees red when confronted with this blinkered self-deception. And, again, one sees why he does so. Mr Kinnock regards a unified Labour Party as a precondition for his much frustrated plans for launching an electoral revival. His patience with those on the far left of his party who seem oblivious to this consideration has worn thinner as the strike has continued. All the polling and voting evidence suggests that he is absolutely right to do so. Nevertheless the argument about Labour's strategy and priorities is one which will have to be fought out to the finish when the strike ends. The row in the parliamentary Labour Party this week is a taste of things to come.

## Forty years of oblivion

Before we get involved in marking the long series of portentous 40th anniversaries, from Yalta via Berlin to Hiroshima, which this year offers, let us not forget a personal one which is at once glorious, tragic and mysterious, and which has been quietly marked this week. It is hard to be sure what mood of the verb to use in pointing out that this week Raoul Wallenberg would have been, or is, 72 years old. What is certain is that he also passed into the custody of the Russians 40 years ago and has never been satisfactorily accounted for since. Mr Wallenberg, a member of a prominent Swedish banking family (of which more later), was sent by the Swedish government as first secretary to its legation in the Hungarian capital of Budapest in July 1944. He went at the request of the American War Refugee Board and the World Jewish Congress, armed with large quantities of dollars and Swedish emergency passports.

In the six months left before the Russians entered Budapest, the tall, shy young Swede, was personally responsible for saving 20,000 Hungarian Jews from Adolf Eichmann's death squads. He was also involved indirectly in the salvation of 80,000 others. A recent biographer of Wallenberg graphically described the bizarre, Wagnerian scene when, at a candlelit dinner with Eichmann, he flung open the blackout curtains to show the flaming horizon lit up by Russian guns and pleaded with the Nazis to halt their desperate and insane massacre programme. When the Russians entered the city, he was taken away, ostensibly to Red Army field headquarters, and was never seen westward of the Iron Curtain again. Yet ever since then there has been a persistent flow of reports by Russians and foreigners released over the years from various Soviet prisons and other sources to the effect that Mr Wallenberg was alive in Russian custody.

The only Russian statement on the mystery was made in 1957, when Mr Andrei Gromyko, announced that Mr Wallenberg had died of a heart attack in the Lubyanka, after having been mistakenly confined by a since-executed state security minister. Prior to that the Russians had denied all knowledge of the man. Why the NKVD, the predecessor of the KGB, arrested him in the first place is not clear, though it was suggested it thought he was an American spy. It is possible that the Wallenberg name rang an alarm bell because two other members of the family were involved in putting the German resistance in touch with the wartime allies about peace talks. Mr Wallenberg may thus be, or have been, a victim of the Soviet paranoia about a separate German peace with the West, just as Rudolf Hess is. That is speculation. What is clear is that the Soviet Union is hiding something about Mr Wallenberg. How refreshing if it were to come clean at last.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Why Beveridge is surely turning in his grave

Sir—If Norman Fowler really believes that the abolition of lump sum grants and extra weekly allowances, in order to pay for higher basic supplementary benefit scale rates, will take the steam out of criticisms of the Government's lack of concern for the poor (January 17) I am sorry to disappoint him.

There is a mistake in the present system of single payments and additional requirements and certainly it would make sense to consolidate payments for basic living expenses into the scale rates. There are, however, two important provisos.

First, most single payments and a number of the extra weekly allowances are for items which are explicitly defined as additional to normal weekly living expenses. The need for extra payments for such items will continue to exist if scale rates are raised by about 10 per cent as suggested.

Second, the widespread hostile reaction to the "rough justice" meted out in the 1980 reforms of the supplementary benefits scheme has taught the Government that a nil-cost reform, which results in a large number of claimants being made worse off, is unacceptable.

As Geoffrey Beltram, a former senior DHSS official, wrote in a recent study of the scheme: "Solutions to the basic problems—the relationship between the scale rates and the structure of entitlement to additional requirements and single payments—cannot be cost free. A fundamental question for the Government is

whether it would not make sense to put substantial extra resources into this scheme."

Without such extra resources, the kind of reform outlined in the Guardian together with the denial of supplementary benefit to young people, will simply be taken as further evidence that "the Government does not care about the plight of the poor or the unemployed" (Guardian, January 17).—Yours faithfully, Ruth Lister, Child Poverty Action Group, London WC2.

Sir—Having read (Guardian, January 15) that the cold weather had triggered regulations allowing social security to help with fuel bills for the poorest groups of pensioners and unemployed, I duly went to the local office.

Obviously I am in the poorest group as I was there offered such help: 20p a week extra—as long as it's cold enough, I hope no one sees fit to advertise the scheme lest insulted claimants take to the streets and riot.

Thank you Big Brother and goodnight.—Yours sincerely, Richard Coates, 72 Chelveston Way, Westwood, Peterborough.

Sir—As a national federation representing over 100,000 people with disabilities, we are horrified at your report of the proposals on supplementary benefit now being considered by the Secretary of State for Health and Social Services (January 17).

As a councillor in a rate-capped borough, I am particularly concerned by your report of the proposals on supplementary benefit now being considered by the Secretary of State for Health and Social Services (January 17).

## What about all that jazz?

Sir—Your Leader (January 16) on the state of modern musical culture in the perspective of the Bach test is a very good example of extreme optimism in relation to Karlheinz Stockhausen. Hardly a mention was made of the arguably vastly greater influence of jazz and other improvised music on the development of twentieth century music.

Without in any way demeaning the remarkable and in many ways, revolutionary impact and importance of Stockhausen, he remains, as a single mind dictating large and sometimes unwieldy (not to say unyielding) musical structures to obedient players, essentially the same sort of composer as his great traditional forebears such as Wagner and Berlioz. Though he may have opened new doors into undreamt of acoustic realms, his role and that of his music is entrenched in the cultural patterns of the past three centuries.

Those of us working in the field of improvised music look forward to a musical era where performed music is neither formulaic (as with much of the BBC's Radio 3 output) nor ephemeral (as on Radio 1) but a living, integrated art-form created and performed by musicians who belong to and interact with their audience.

In the year 2228 it is, hopefully a fair bet that the BBC schedules will be more concerned with giving air to a communicable, expressive and living (contemporary evening) art than to the re-enactment of musical history.—Yours faithfully, Bob Faton, The British Association for Jazz Education, Chichester, W Sussex.

## A proper profit from 42 blighted acres

Sir—The land between the M25/M1/A405 which the Department of Transport is selling was not acquired by compulsory purchase order (Guardian, January 18).

A total of 367 acres were acquired through the planning blight procedures under which the owner required the department to purchase his site: 42 acres are now being sold after repurchase was declined by the original owner.

The attention of all prospective purchasers has been drawn to the fact that the land is in the green belt, and it is up to any potential purchaser to pursue a planning application for any proposed form of development with the local planning authorities initially, and subsequently with the Department of the Environment if there is an appeal. The Department of Transport would have no part in the planning decision.

Sir—Epidemiology has become a more common word in medicine than it was in the 1940s. The disease has caused the reduction in deaths from coronary heart diseases in America in recent years. This was achieved by understanding why the disease occurred through its association with exercise, diet, smoking, and stress.

Insight into other diseases has also been gained by this method of analysis: spina bifida and vitamin/mineral deficiency, liver cirrhosis and alcohol abuse and hyperactivity from food colourings are further examples.

One area that has curiously resisted this approach is the cancers, the West's second major killer, curiously because it was in the field that epidemiology had its origins.

In 1761 the relationship between nasal cancer and tobacco dust was recognised in workers making snuff. Twenty years later Sir Percival Pott announced, correctly, that scrotal cancers in chimney sweeps were caused by the cancer-causing tars in soot. More recently a very rare and specific cervical

## Don't blame the GLC for 'rate-capping' the arts

Sir—As a councillor in a rate-capped borough, I am particularly concerned by your report of the proposals on supplementary benefit now being considered by the Secretary of State for Health and Social Services (January 17).

When talking about the arts, the GLC is not scaremongering: it's telling the truth. None of the rate-capped boroughs want to increase their rates, be they of their own workforces or forced on these funds. With rate-capping these will be inescapable.

The cuts will not be in thousands of pounds; they will be in tens of millions. Given that local authorities are forced by law to provide numerous services and duties, those cuts (if made) will have to be in the other, non-statutory, areas first. The arts are the last to be cut.

I work in the arts and, on behalf of the borough, am on the Greenwich Theatre board. I know what such measures will mean locally and, by reflection, elsewhere. To protect those very jobs and services, I have to the GLC authorities, I face the risk of bankruptcy, loss of my house, and even imprisonment. I feel insulted by Sir Peter's remarks. Does he think I like the position?

My pen is dropping with him. I hope and pray that it is also with others, and that they can prevail on the Government before it is too late for us all.—Yours faithfully, Allen MacCarthy, 55 Lansdowne Lane, London SE7.

Sir—You have revealed (January 15) art workers to see the nature of the petty spitefulness that is such a prominent feature of GLC future arts policy.

Mr Peter Pitt, chairman of the GLC Arts and Recreation Committee, weeps crocodile

We have been deeply suspicious of the Fowler reviews since they were announced last year. Our suspicions are rooted in the blatant lack of independence of the review teams—all but one are chaired by Government Ministers presumably reporting to themselves. And, as you stated (Leader December 31), "the membership of the review teams is loaded with people sympathetic to Government aims."

The reviews have also been conducted with very indecent haste—only ten weeks allowed for evidence to be submitted. They represent a very fragmented look at social security, as major elements such as national insurance benefits have been excluded. The entire tax system has also been excluded, making the whole exercise a very one-sided and partial examination of income maintenance.

Overall, the reviews have been totally circumscribed by the nil-cost imposed by the Government. Any improvements will mean money being transferred from one set of poor people to another

set of poor people. Indeed, resources may well be transferred right out of the social security system, given the Government's overweening desire for tax cuts.

Drastic cuts in additional requirements and single payments are apparently being considered, under the ostensible guise of raising the scale rates of supplementary benefit. People with disabilities will be especially hard hit by such proposals. Ten out of the 14 additional requirements cover extra expenses arising out of disability and/or old age, including additions for heating, laundry and diet.

Given the nil-cost basis of the reviews, it is inconceivable that the Government will make sufficient money available to raise the scale rates to high enough level to cover such extra expenses and ensure that claimants gain, rather than any loss out. Even were this the case, it would still be necessary to retain the flexibility of additional requirements and single payments to cover extra needs.

It is clear that the Government's prime consideration is cutting costs rather than meeting the real needs of people who are already living in or on the margins of poverty. The link between poverty and disability has been well-documented. It is been well-documented that proposals which highlight this poverty are being contemplated.

Your article describes the extreme secrecy which Mr Fowler has imposed on the review. This makes a nonsense of any pretence at open consultation or of being another Beveridge. From the reports of the review proposals also given in your article, one can well understand Mr Fowler's need for this veil of secrecy.—Yours sincerely, Linda Leonard, The Disability Alliance, London WC2.

Sir—Paul Ashton (Letters, January 5) disputes the fact that 3,680,000 children were in poverty in 1981. The figures, he contends, were 550,000. His letter certainly raises some fundamental questions about the definition of family poverty.

The Family Policy Studies Centre simply quoted Government estimates—its analysis of low income families—of those with incomes below supplementary benefit scale rates plus 30 per cent.

Is the 40 per cent addition justified? It is a matter of judgement but, to take just one example, the SB rates provide for a married couple with a child under 11 £55.15 per week (1981 rates) where the head of the household is unemployed. This includes the equivalent of £137 per day to feed,

clothes, and generally look after the child.

Are those families with up to 40 per cent more income above any acceptable poverty line?

When David Pichard of the London School of Economics undertook his own study, into the cost of a child, he concluded that supplementary benefit rates were substantially less than the estimated cost of modern minimum requirements for children. And the Supplementary Benefit Commission itself stated that SB rates for families with children were "barely adequate to meet their needs at a level that is consistent with normal participation in the life of the community and healthy society in which they live."

The evidence, therefore, suggests that the average of SB rates plus 40 per cent is not an unreasonable indicator of family poverty in Britain.

I would also like to correct Paul Ashton's description of our centre as a "pressure group." It is an independent research centre concerned to monitor family trends and their implications for social policy. Our aim is to provide a sound basis for debate about issues and poverty is certainly one of these.

To diminish the number of poor children by more than three million is a worthy policy objective. It cannot however be achieved by a statistical vanishing act.—Yours sincerely, Malcolm Wicks, Family Policies Studies Centre, London NW1.

Sir—Despite the assertions of the Greenpeace director, Peter Wilkinson (Letters, January 8), the programme of measures announced by BNFL to reduce the level of radiation from the Sellafield reprocessing plant, does meet the requirements of the Paris Commission.

In his Commons written answer on December 18 the Environment Secretary Patrick Jenkin made the perfect clear, and the Government's independent Radioactive Waste Management Advisory Committee has confirmed that in its view the new BNFL programme takes full account of all the scientific evidence, and is consistent with the UK's policy objectives for radioactive waste management as well as the proposal put forward by the Paris Commission in June 1984.

BNFL's aim to reduce discharges of beta activity to 8,000 curies a year is not optimistic but realistic, and BNFL's chairman Mr Con Allday confirmed on December 18 that this target should be achieved by 1991.

As to Mr Wilkinson's allegations that "children are dying in Cumbria as innocent victims," the report by the Independent Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Sir Douglas Black found no evidence of any general risk to children or adults living near Sellafield when compared to the rest of Cumbria, and he gave a qualified assurance to people concerned about a possible health hazard in the neighbourhood of Sellafield. Geoff Paddock, British Nuclear Fuels plc, Risley, Cheshire.

Sir—The views of your two correspondents (Letters, January 10) about the Black report on cancer in West Cumbria are unjustified.

Sir—Record electricity demand has been met four times in the last nine days without difficulty by the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) facts which underscore the inaccuracies in your report (January 18).

The other facts are: peak demand on December 18 was 42,083 megawatts, not 42,200; no voltage reduction at winter, on November 5, and this has been reported; no other voltage reductions

or measures have taken place or are needed, no for sign coal has been imported by the board during the "miners' dispute." It is not needed.

The CEGB's confidently stands by its advice, the secretary of state, which he announced on December 22, that there will be no power cuts in 1985 because of the winter of '84.—Yours faithfully, John Baker, CEGB, London EC4.

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David Irvine

# England in cold store

## RUGBY UNION

EXCEPT for the B International between Scotland and France at Murrayfield, enjoying the protection of its 25-year-old electric blanket, installed at an estimated cost of £20,000, the Arctic weather last night threatened to wipe out the entire first-class Rugby Union programme in Britain, Ireland and France this weekend.

Yesterday, after a heavy snowfall overnight, the match between Ireland and England in Dublin was consigned to the pending tray along with France v Wales, which was due to have been played in Paris. Never before in the 102 years of the International Championship have two fixtures on the same day been called off.

It was not surprising to hear England's coach, Dick Greenwood yesterday describe the team's abortive trip as a setback. They now face what could prove a far more difficult task against France, the favourites, at Twickenham on February 2.

Greenwood said: "I felt they were coming to a bit of a peak. Psychological matters do play an important part and there was such a build-up of feeling over the comments after the Romania match that the team really wanted to get out and play. But I dare say it will work to our advantage eventually."

One obvious benefit of the delay is the chance it afforded the selectors to reconsider the claims of Jim Siddals and Gary Rees, two forwards who could have added much-needed experience and mobility to the pack. But almost immediately the selectors said the team intended to play Ireland would now face France, the only change being the return of Clive Woodward on the replacement bench in place of Huw Davies.

Ireland also announced that their selected team would be the one to face Scotland at Murrayfield in a fortnight's time. In Ireland's case this "no-change" policy made considerably more sense—England's it appears is a victory for the heart over the head. The French, at least, should be grateful.

Though agreement to rearrange the France-Wales match for March 30 was reached almost immediately, there were complications in agreeing the same date for

the Ireland-England game. Originally, that was the date set for the county championship final between Middlesex and Nottinghamshire, and the county final will now be decided on April 13.

So, and in spite of the fact that the international campaign will not be started until February for the first time this century, all the matches will be completed—more postponements permitting—by the end of March.

Postponements in the Five Nations Championship are surprisingly rare. Of 304 matches staged in the post-war era only five have been delayed because of bad weather before this latest wipe-out—England's matches with France at Twickenham in 1947, with Wales at Cardiff in 1955 and with France in Paris in 1956.

That last occasion will doubtless be recalled by the Prime Minister. When the fixture was eventually played at Stade Colombes in April, he, then a member of the London Referees' Society, was the England touch judge.

Even before the Scottish RU acquired their blanket, a gift from the head of a whisky distillery, they always managed to make the pitch playable for major matches—once by erecting marquees in which were placed industrial heaters. Since the blanket's installation, they have encountered no problems at all.

It says much for the ingenuity of the various unions that even in 1946-7 and 1962-3, the seasons hardest hit by the cold during the past 50 years, only one match was postponed. Twenty-two years ago at Colombes the French accepted a scorched-earth policy, setting fire to the straw covering the pitch to thaw it out for their match with Scotland, while at Cardiff a week later they used straw and braziers to save (if that is the right word) the pitch turned out to be the last match England won there.

That 1962-3 winter was the worst for English clubs. Coventry, who had three men in the England side at the time, did not play from December 22 until March 2. Even when they resumed, it was by courtesy of the KCS Old Boys at Wimbledon, where they met Nuneaton in a friendly.

## French pack power

Rob Cunningham, the Bath hooker who captains France at Murrayfield today, has impressed on his players that this will be a tougher test than the game they lost narrowly to Ireland last month.

The French are fielding a powerful pack, with a particularly strong front row that will test to the full Cunningham and his two young props, David Sole, and Ronnie Nichol.

"If we can hold them in the

scrum," said Cunningham, "then we should make make a good game of it, particularly as we now have five players in the forwards who are 6ft or over."

The introduction of Hugh Parker, the 6ft 4 lock and the transference of Derek Turnbull to his more accustomed wing forward position should provide a better balance, although there is some doubt about the fitness of the other lock, Iain McKie.

Donald Stewart

David Lacey on UEFA's European verdict

# Celtic let off on two fronts

## SOCCER

CELTIC have avoided the threatened ban from European competitions which would have forced the Scottish club to re-examine their financial structure and sell their better players to reduce the wages bill.

Following the crowd trouble at Old Trafford on December 12, when two Rapid Vienna players were attacked by spectators in the Cup-winners' Cup match that the European Football Union had ordered to be replayed, Celtic feared banishment for anything up to four years.

Yesterday, however, UEFA announced that they had fined Celtic 50,000 Swiss francs (£17,000) and instructed them to play their next European home match behind closed doors.

If the judgment seems lenient in the light of the well-known fact that the Celtic Rapid goalkeeper, was attacked by a fan during the match and Paulie, whose goal finally knocked Celtic out of the competition, was killed in the groin by another at the end of the match, Celtic must be remembered the circumstances which led to

the game being replayed were somewhat murky.

Originally Celtic, after losing the first leg of their second-round tie 3-1 in Vienna, won the return 3-0 at Parkhead. Ten minutes from the end of this game two bottles were thrown on to the pitch and although these hit no one, a Rapid player, Weinhofer, went down claiming to have been struck by a smaller object, probably a coin, thrown from the terraces.

Weinhofer stayed off for the rest of the game and Rapid, who had used up all their substitutes, were unable to replace him. This was the basis of the Austrian club's case for a replay. At first UEFA refused their pleas—in fact Rapid began by demanding that the tie be awarded to them without further ado and then went on to fine Celtic £4,000 for the missiles and

Rap id£55,000 because of the way their bench had behaved.

Rapid then appealed, producing medical evidence to prove that Weinhofer's injury had been caused by a bottle thrown from the stands. UEFA believed them and flogged Celtic were told to play the game again on a neutral ground.

Why UEFA did not insist that the match take place behind closed doors, as they had done in previous cases of crowd trouble involving West Ham and Aston Villa, remains a mystery. While nothing could excuse the loutish attacks on Rapid players at Old Trafford, the feeling remained that UEFA had needlessly exacerbated the situation.

Now, however, they appear to have made the fairest decision possible in the circumstances. Desmond White, the Celtic chairman, said yesterday

that the possibility of an appeal could not be ruled out on Monday—but presumably he was merely keeping an option open.

While nothing has happened to dispel the club's feeling of injustice at having had to replay their home leg, not to mention being knocked out of Europe after originally achieving a notable recovery to win the tie, the sense of relief at Parkhead yesterday was obvious.

According to David Hay, the Celtic manager: "The great thing is that this decision does not curtail our planning for the future in any way." The club had feared that they might have to part with McStay, Johnston and others because of the cash loss a ban would have entailed.

"All the money in the world cannot buy you a place in

Europe," Hay added. "In fact I feel sorry for the players knocked out of the Cup-winners' cup in the re-played game. That was punishment enough. Any ban would have been harsh on them because the incidents were not of their making."

"Unfortunately someone threw a bottle at Parkhead and that was the start of the whole episode. What we have learned is that, at the end of the day, a club cannot be totally responsible for the actions of supporters and that sometimes you suffer unjustly."

In terms of footballing case law UEFA appear to have made an important distinction between the scenes of massed crowd violence which in the past have led to clubs either being banned from Europe or forced to stage home matches on neutral territory, and the sort of isolated incidents of hooliganism seen at Old Trafford.

The Football Association dealing with the incident in which Burton Albion's goalkeeper was being laid out by a block of wood during a third-round FA Cup tie against Leicester City, albeit by a less roundabout route.

Charles Burgess

# Fans can repay Chelsea effort

Only 10 of today's Football League games have survived the weather and tomorrow's proposed live television game on ITV, Watford v Manchester United, as well as will be replaced by a comedy-thriller, *The Silver Streak*.

But there is nothing funny—particularly for the smaller clubs—about the freeze as Chelsea have become thinner. Chelsea have laid out £10,000 on covering their Stamford pitch to put on the only match within 90 miles of London.

Chelsea hope to be rewarded with a bumper crowd for the visit of Arsenal to repay their efforts in laying plastic sheeting and keeping industrial heaters on full blast yesterday afternoon. A referee gave the all clear, but there will be an early-morning inspection as a final precaution. Chelsea expect the game to go on with a 2pm kick-off to beat the late-afternoon freeze.

Chelsea have no injury problems and could stick with the side that drew 2-2 with Wigan in the FA Cup on January 5, their last match. Arsenal's left-back Sansom, who has missed four of their last five games with a groin injury, is in a squad of 14.

The under-18s heating at Liverpool and Coventry has safeguarded two other First Division games, barring freak overnight weather. The faltering champions are hoping that City manager Billy McNeill, who suffered a hamstring in-

jury during the midweek Supercup defeat in Turin, will have recovered. It was feared he would be out for weeks, but the injury is not as bad as was thought. Gillespie will deputise if necessary and Delgish, suspended for Wednesday's match, returns in place of Walsh.

Norwich are in the unusual position of being above Liverpool at the moment. Their captain, Watson, out for at least two weeks with a knee injury, was replaced by Van Wyk in the midweek Midx Cup win at Grimsby but now he is in turn doubtful with a groin strain. Devine stands by after playing only two games in the past 12 weeks while the club have enjoyed a successful run.

Coventry are likely to be unchanged for this visit of Aston Villa. Gibson, who has scored five goals in three matches, including the winner against Manchester United last week, should have recovered from an ankle injury.

The home team are only one rung from the relegation zone and Villa, not far above them, have defensive problems. The manager Graham Turner gives League debuts to two young defenders 19-year-old David Norton and Dean Glover, 21. They replace the suspended Williams and the captain Evans, again ruled out with a fractured cheekbone. The striker Rideout has a thigh strain. Six and Kerr stand by.

In the Second Division Manchester City's pitch protection means they will put heat on the three clubs above them, they beat Walsley, who have lost only one of the last 13 games and are unchanged for the fifth successive League match. The central defender McNaught plays the last game of his month's loan period from West Bromwich but City manager Billy McNeill hopes to extend it as he has no money to buy him outright.

# Dougan resigns amid Wolves split

The boardroom split at Wolverhampton Wanderers struggling near the bottom of the Second Division, came out into the open yesterday when the resignation of the chairman Derek Dougan, the former playing idol of the Molineux terrace, was accepted along with that of his one directorial ally, John Starkey.

Starkey was the chief executive of Allied Properties, the owners of Wolves. Allied are themselves owned by the Anglo-Pakistani Bhatti brothers and Starkey has resigned from Allied as well.

The company are becoming increasingly worried about their £2.5 million investment in the club and its property because, since they took over 24 years ago, they have yet to get planning permission for any development. Dougan fronted their takeover and was regarded as the saviour of "105 years of history."

Dougan was stripped of executive powers in the summer and had not been involved in recent meetings concerning the

club. He had lost support of Allied and the other directors, apart from Starkey, who recently backed him only to have the Bhattis issue a statement dissociating themselves from that backing.

Yesterday the club's chief executive, Eric Woodward, said that the club's administration would remain with him and that he would be aided by the two locally based vice-chairmen, Doug Hope and Roger Hipkins. No board meeting is planned until next week.

Woodward's statement added that the board wished to emphasise that the owners are not presently in negotiations with any parties to sell out. This counters claims by the former Southend chairman Andrew McHutchison, barred from holding any football office that he is negotiating a £5 million takeover for Wolves on behalf of a group of West Midlands businessmen. McHutchison is a financial consultant.

Charles Burgess

Richard Jago in Taiwan

# Yates survives marathon

## BADMINTON

An official protest, a collapsed opponent and a disqualification were the extraordinary circumstances which Nick Yates reached the last 16 of the second Pro-Kennex World GP tournaments, the Taipei Masters in Taiwan, yesterday.

Yates was awarded victory against Eddy Kurniawan of Indonesia, while standing motionless at 13-13 in the

final game of a bizarre and brutal match of an hour and a half. This had started to take its toll of Kurniawan at 10-8 in the final game when he began to hobble and crouch down with cramp for several seconds between rallies. By the time he had reached his first two match points at 14-9 the intervals had grown unacceptably longer, and at 14-11 he rolled over and the match looked ended.

But none of it. A doctor, a nurse and a clutch of officials

ATHLETICS

John Rodda

in Paris

# Lattany left at the gun

SIGNS OF unfamiliarity, and at this level of competition, unfamiliarity, abounded on the opening day of the World Indoor Games in Paris. Even Maria Koch of East Germany, who missed the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, and was making her first international appearance for a long time, did not show the sharpness you would expect in her first 200 metres appearance.

More costly was the poor start which Mel Lattany of the United States produced in the 60 metres. Errors in that part of this race can rarely be corrected so one of America's leading sprinters was squeezed out of the competition in fourth place. He is due to run in the UK National Championships next weekend at Coxford, so there will be time to sharpen his reactions to the starter's pistol, which on this occasion seemed singular.

The British contingent had an encouraging start, with Cameron Sharp and Lincoln Asquith both going into the final six with third places in their respective semi-finals in identical times, 5.65sec.

Ronald Desroches of Belgium, who was disqualified in the 400 metres heat, won her semi-final in 5.62sec.

In the 400 metres Todd Bennett was easily the fastest first-round winner with 47.19 sec in spite of slowing with a big lead at the end of a neat, economically-run race. Phil Brown was less positive in his first race, showing his usual early languid approach, but when he concentrated he quickly reached the safety of second place in 47.60sec.

There were no British in the women's 60 metres hurdles. Wendy Neal was squeezed out of the final qualifying place in her heat by Ettepanine Hightower, who narrowly missed the American team for the Los Angeles Games. Judy Simpson, the heptathlon competitor, was fourth in her semi-final too.

The optimism of the organisers did not last long. Between the technical meeting on Thursday evening and the start of competition on Friday athletes must have changed their minds about competing, since four events in the women's competition, the 400 metres, 800 metres, 1,500 metres and 2,000 metres, drew only sufficient competitors for a single race.

NEW  
Men's 100m: 1. J. Salie (11), 12min 34.42sec; 2. C. Brown (12), 13.05.55; 3. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 4. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 5. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 6. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 7. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 8. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 9. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 10. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 11. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 12. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 13. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 14. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 15. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 16. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 17. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 18. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 19. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 20. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 21. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 22. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 23. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 24. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 25. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 26. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 27. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 28. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 29. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 30. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 31. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 32. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 33. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 34. J. Salie (11), 13.05.55; 35. 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Chris Hawkins examines the whys and wherefores of a flutter on the Sabbath

# Will Britain's punters stand for a seven-day week?

## RACING

DOES a punter bet according to his opportunities or his pocket? The answer to this question is vital to the viability of Sunday racing — a subject which has been a smudge on the horizon for a long time, but which comes sharply into focus on Monday when the Jockey Club's working party begins its feasibility study.

No positive steps can be taken until the Government, through amendments to the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act and Sunday Observance Act, gives the green light to betting both on and off course.

The fact that the high streets are soon likely to be open for business on Sunday, has triggered the new interest in Sunday racing — betting shops being predominantly situated in town

centres which have traditionally been empty on the Sabbath.

It may be all right to allow Sunday shopping, but Sunday betting is something else. Immorality and the Lord's Day Observance Society is certain to have plenty to say.

Assuming, however, that the legal hurdles can be overcome, the working party must decide first and foremost whether Sunday racing would be good for the industry and if the answer is yes, then examine the practicalities of such a conclusion.

Whether it would be good depends very much on the answer to the question posed in the opening sentence. The costs of staging racing on a Sunday would be far greater than on an ordinary day and the amount of money bet must be proportionately greater.

It is widely thought — a market survey will be required to verify it — that punters only have so much money to spend on gambling

There is again no racing in the British Isles today. The English meetings at Kempton, Catterick, Haydock and Warwick were cancelled on Thursday and today's Irish fixtures at Gowran Park and Navan were abandoned yesterday.

The blank period looks certain to continue

and the more racing there is the more thinly this allocation is spread.

So an extra opportunity to bet is not necessarily going to bring the bookies more business and the Levy Board and racing more revenue.

The alternative then is to attract new money and new punters and this might be done by making a Sunday afternoon at the races a family occasion. This would not only provide short-term benefits but encourage an interest in racing among the growing generation.

This sounds fine in the summer, but interest would be bound to dwindle in the winter. This then is another aspect, the working party must look at — would Sun-

day racing take place all year?

If it did the next matter to be considered is whether racing should go on seven days a week or whether there should be a compensatory blank day.

The National Trainers' Federation's chief executive, Richard Mackness, believes seven days would be perfectly acceptable to his members: "It would simply be up to the trainers themselves on what days they wanted to race — as it is now — but the problem really comes with stable staff who couldn't be expected to work Sundays without another day off."

Staffing would be a major problem throughout the industry and much of a race-course's extra revenue through the turnstiles would go on paying gamblers, car park attendants, caterers and all such peripheral employees double time or at least time and a half.

The fixture list would need looking at — whether more meetings should be granted or whether the current number should be spread. More meetings sounds ideal, but these would entail extra demands on the Levy Board for prize money.

Sponsors make a significant contribution to prize money these days, with television coverage a carrot offered to encourage them. Television companies have al-

ready begun to indicate a certain disenchantment with racing, however, and there is no guarantee they would be willing to screen it on both Saturday and Sunday. So it is no good expecting sponsors to shoulder the prize money burden.

In any case it may be wrong to assume that top class racing will be provided. Stanley Jackson, Secretary of the Horse Racing Advisory Council, thinks it unlikely that there will be any programmes taking place on a Sunday on the continent.

"I do not see this as an opportunity for Ascot and Epsom, but rather for the Herefords and the Batts," says Jackson. "These small tracks have local farming communities who will be only too pleased to go racing on a Sunday. This is probably where the new audience will come from."

It is thought that no more than two Sunday meetings would be staged, and the ability of newspapers to cope with cards may not

be an obvious consideration but the sports pages of Saturday papers are already bulging with race cards and sports editors would not be keen on conceding more space for Sunday cards.

Sunday papers suffer even greater demands on space and the problem would be intensified for them.

The problems then are many and varied, but they all boil down to the economic equation concerning income and expenditure. As income Toby Balding says: "Sunday racing sounds an absolute must until you start looking into it."

The working committee's job is to do just that and with representatives of the Horse Racing Advisory Council, the Levy Board, the Racecourse Association and the bookmakers and the Tote, there should be plenty of expertise brought to bear.

It is by no means certain that parties will be unanimous to begin with but it will be surprising if in the long run racing is not tempted to gamble and give Sunday sport a try.



## CHESS

Leonard Barden

JOHN NUNN's gold and the England men's silver medals at the Soviet Chess Olympiad were overshadowed by a promising performance by the England women. Leading totals among the 51 teams were USSR 38 out of 42, Bulgaria 27/4, Romania 27, West Germany and China 26, Hungary 25, Poland and England 24, Yugoslavia and Spain 23/4.

England thus finished eighth overall but second among Western nations. In the past the team's problem has been to find adequate lower board support for the experienced Jansz and Sheila Jackson. When Susan Walker, 18, beat the Romanian and drew with the Bulgarian in her final two games, England's media prospects for the 1986 olympics began to look good. Walker, 18, is a promising talent. Bulgarian in her final two games, England's media prospects for the 1986 olympics began to look good. Walker, 18, is a promising talent.

Credit for this hopeful situation goes to the players who compete regularly in British opens and strong weekend tournaments, keeping on a par with the East Europeans: to Robert Bell, champion and an excellent analyst; and to merchant banker sponsors Duncan Lawrie who also back the England men's team.

This week's game took the Duncan Lawrie award for the best English win at Saltspring. Black plays passively, but White's approach is clear and thematic. Her central control stops any Black activity, then she switches to a queen's side break, finally returning to the centre as Black weakens the king's defences.

WGM Jane Miller (England) vs BGM Robert Bell (Scotland) — Saltspring 1984

1. P4-Q4 N-K3 2. N-K3 P-K4 3. P-Q5 P-Q3 4. P-B4 P-K3 5. N-B3 P-N2 6. P-K4 Q-Q 7. P-B5 P-K3 8. P-B4 N-K1

The knight manoeuvre is too slow in this type of position. Black should generate counterplay by P-K3.

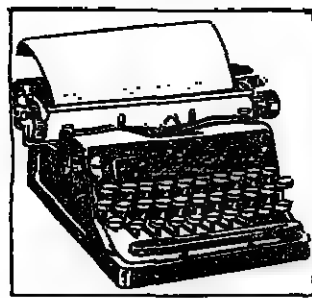
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# How Owen Green personally delivered the deadly message to Michael Edwardes



## SATURDAY NOTEBOOK

SIR OWEN GREEN strode into Sir Michael Edwardes' office in St James's near Piccadilly, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, to hand deliver his bid for Dunlop. In the frigid atmosphere, Sir Michael sat mute, leaving Owen Green to present his case to a silent audience. The BTR chief then turned on his heel to leave, again in silence. It was in

every way the most stylish raid that the City has seen for years. Sir Owen has none of the high profile super-manager image of Sir Michael Edwardes. He candidly says that he would not have done it if the previous Dunlop chairman, Sir Maurice Hodgson, had not been ousted under pressure from some of the company's bankers, who wanted Sir Michael instead. Sir Owen said last night: "We are not the sort of people who would have invaded that sort of arrangement. But everything changed when Edwardes took over. He is backed by God knows whom at his price of 21 million (share options). It was a surprise to everybody that Edwardes came in."

He is not the sort of person who would have invaded that sort of arrangement. But everything changed when Edwardes took over. He is backed by God knows whom at his price of 21 million (share options). It was a surprise to everybody that Edwardes came in. He is not the sort of person who would have invaded that sort of arrangement. But everything changed when Edwardes took over. He is backed by God knows whom at his price of 21 million (share options). It was a surprise to everybody that Edwardes came in.

Dunlop more successfully than Sir Michael Edwardes or the banks rests on the tremendous growth of his industrial holding company. With a certain irony, it was once called Birmingham Tyre and Rubber, before it wisely got out of the business that brought Dunlop to its knees. The great American conglomerates of the 1960s such as ITT have fallen on hard times, but with companies such as BTR the process is going the other way in Britain. From his relatively modest headquarters at the back of Victoria, Sir Owen has now made two dramatic bids for industrial groups whose West End headquarters reflect a grander past.

Dunlop's offices are in the smartest part of town, St James's near Piccadilly. Not far away is the elegant 18th-century Mayfair mansion, Crewe House, which until BTR gobbled it up in 1983 was the headquarters of Thomas Tilling. Naturally for an unpretentious manager Sir Owen got rid of it to the

Kuwaitis, for £37 million, and stayed in Victoria, in spite of a growth in turnover after the acquisition from £700 million to a very splendid £3 billion. The industrial logic, the finer details of whether the bits of the two organisations fit together well, is not the most important element of the deal. BTR can only justify buying Dunlop if it can prove that its own special management qualities can be injected into the ramp of the old company, to turn it round.

One comparison often made is with Lord Weinstock's style at GEC, with a concentration on profits rather than expansion for its own sake, much devotion to managers and a strict reporting system so that the centre of the company can relentlessly monitor the operating unit. Sir Owen himself dislikes the comparison. He prefers to argue that BTR's mass of subsidiaries — which are grouped under a

few headings such as materials handling, transportation, energy and engineering — are strictly linked by product, market or technology. There is often little industrial logic in the various business structures — which are all rooted in manufacturing — but the key to BTR's management style is a relentless pursuit of profit and growth. Sir Owen, reputed to be a great delegator and motivator of men, runs the business on a decentralised basis with his tightly knit top management team playing a very small role. Each part of the whole — some 200 — report on a monthly basis, and each is responsible for profit. Each part is autonomous in key areas such as marketing and production. He has been quoted as saying: "We have a system of big fees, little fees and little fees."

## £30 m rescue package makes no impression on board

### Dunlop rejects BTR bid

By James Erlichman and Margaret Pagano

The long-awaited reconstruction of Dunlop was challenged yesterday when Sir Owen Green's BTR Industrial combine confirmed speculation by intervening to launch a £30 million takeover bid for the struggling rubber group.

The bid was sparked by BTR's belief that the terms of the delicately put together rescue package to save Dunlop were radically altered when Sir Michael Edwardes deposed Sir Maurice Hodgson as chairman.

Sir Owen cast doubt on Sir Michael and his team's ability to bring Dunlop back to profitability, arguing that the terms of the delicately put together rescue package to save Dunlop were radically altered when Sir Michael Edwardes deposed Sir Maurice Hodgson as chairman.

BTR had prepared itself for the takeover struggle on Thursday by instructing its brokers to buy over 25 per cent of Dunlop's preference shares enabling it to block approval of the reconstruction package. Shareholders were due to approve the package — which has been watched over by the Bank of England — on February 8.

Dunlop retaliated to the surprise bid yesterday with a predictable rejection. Sir Michael, in fighting spirit, described it as grossly inadequate and opportunistic. Dunlop's finance director, Mr Robin Biggan,

added: "We are surprised that a blue chip company like BTR would use such tenuous tactics to block this reconstruction on a technicality. We have spent the last three months finally putting the company into a shape which will allow its rescue."

But Mr George Magan, of BTR's merchant bankers, Morgan Grenfell, resisted the charge. "We bought the shares to use as a leverage on the situation because we felt we had to have this option. We would only use it if we have to but it is certainly not a destructive move."

He added that BTR's offer is an "indefinitely better proposal which gives a much sounder future for all shareholders."

The bid terms have been finely priced at a high premium which BTR believes is justifiable — but the City must not be misled that they are flexible.

BTR's share stake could also block Sir Michael's share options but if he leaves he could still gain a maximum of £488,000 for loss of office.

Shares in Dunlop and BTR soared when the terms were announced. BTR's shares jumped at one time to hit the £7 level but ended the day 72p higher at 88p. Dunlop's shares rose again another 5p to 36p compared with the 23p price when they came back on Thursday from suspension. The



Edwardes and Green... contrasting

market was rife again with rumours that BTR may face competition from rival bidders. Sir Owen's offer values Dunlop's shares at 22p each through a share swap of 50 Dunlop shares for two new BTR shares or 30p cash for every Dunlop share. The preference share offer is 55 Dunlop shares for seven new BTR preference shares or 75p cash per preference share.

The offer is conditional on Dunlop shareholders rejecting the financial reconstruction at the AGM. But BTR has also

made it a condition that the banks currently supporting Dunlop should convert £100 million of their loans by subscribing for new preference shares in BTR identical to those put in the rescue package.

Sir Owen estimates that if the bid succeeds, it will take BTR's gearing ratio back to the level of some 58 per cent reached after the £600 million Tilling bid. But with its strong cash flow position, this should be brought down significantly by the end of the year.

## Modest but razor sharp

By Tony May

SIR OWEN Green is universally credited as the architect of BTR's growth, through a series of skilfully executed and rapidly absorbed acquisitions.

At BTR, managers speak well of the boss in private. Sir Owen is keen to stress that BTR is not a one-man company and describes the management style as commonsense and simplicity. He is usually described as "modest but razor sharp" and communicates well.

The City knows if BTR is going to make a takeover then everything will have been weighed up well and go up its shares. The group's success in turning round acquisitions is almost total.

That bringing of order and success in the groups record of success in that most unpoplar of City games — fund raising. Its rights issues are always well supported. The downside is that the group's share price has not risen as much as it was worth the money. This echoes Lord Weinstock.

Born in Stockton-on-Tees, Sir Owen is 60 this year with two daughters and one son and describes himself as a "good father but a bad reader. After service in the Navy during the war he was a chartered accountant in the City before joining Oil Feed Engineering as financial director in 1956.

The company was bought by BTR in 1958 and after various appointments he became managing director in 1967 and chairman and chief executive last year.

The foundation is at the core of a tax case involving £34 million and after a number of attempts to get him to make a voluntary statement Lord Kindersley has been legally subpoenaed by the Norwegian authorities to appear in court in London. He has refused, arguing that existing legal agreements between Britain and Norway only cover cases of a civil and commercial nature and not tax cases.

The case revolves around business affairs of the late shipping tycoon Anders Jahre on whose estates the Norwegian tax authorities have made a supplementary attachment of £24 million, having decided that he was the real owner of Continental Truck Company which was established in Panama in 1978.

The heirs of the Jahre estate, contact that the company was the real owner stating that Continental Trucks is owned by a charitable foundation of

## Pleasurama bids £118m for Trident TV group

By Margaret Pagano, City Correspondent

Pleasurama returned to the takeover scene yesterday with a £118 million agreed bid for Trident Television in a move designed to create a substantial force in the London casino business.

The merger brings Trident's Claremont, Victoria Sporting Club, Connoisseur and Village Club under the same roof as Pleasurama's Maxim's casino in London and 17 in the provinces. Pleasurama also owns a 25 per cent interest in both the Ritz and Casanova casinos.

Just under two years ago Pleasurama was turned down in its bid for Trident by the Monopoly and Merger Commission because of the 22.5 per cent stake held by Grand Metropolitan, the biggest casino operator in London through Mecca. But last summer the MMC gave the green light after the merger had been approved.

Only last year Pleasurama paid £64 million in an agreed deal for Associated Leisure, the fruit machine to holiday group, in a bid to diversify away from its casinos business

same as when the deal was put on the table. "Combining our casino operations will enable the enlarged group to achieve a greater return and both will benefit from economies of scale."

If the bid succeeds, Pleasurama will be the second largest casino operator — after Grand Met — in the UK.

Pleasurama added the strong cash flow which will be generated by the new group will be used to develop non-casino leisure interests. With the recent fall in the pound it is expected that casinos generally will attract a record amount of business in 1985 from visiting tourists, mainly from the US and Middle East. Several Arab leisure concerns have expressed interest in Trident's gaming operations but would have been blocked from making a bid because of the gaming rules which prohibit foreign ownership.

Only last year Pleasurama paid £64 million in an agreed deal for Associated Leisure, the fruit machine to holiday group, in a bid to diversify away from its casinos business

because of the lack of potential expansion. Leisure interests, particularly holidays and hotels have been identified as an attractive area for expansion.

Terms of the offer are three 7 per cent convertible cumulative preference shares of £1 each in Pleasurama and £1.33 in cash for every two Trident shares. This valued Trident shares at 24p with a cash alternative of 24.5p. Its £20 million A shares are valued at 287.5p or cash of 230p. For every two A shares Pleasurama is offering three 7 per cent preference of £1 each and £1.60 cash. Trident's A shares jumped 35p to 241p.

Trident owns television studios and technical equipment which are leased to Yorkshire and Tyne Tees Television and an 18 per cent stake in Tyne Tees. Last year Trident made £12.8 million profit, but the offer is worth £118 million. Pleasurama has forecast profit before tax for the year to December 1984 of not less than £25 million.

Trident's board, chaired by Lord Hanson, will be stepping down.

## China moves to set up nuclear plant

China set up a joint company yesterday with Hong Kong's biggest power utility to oversee building and operation of China's first nuclear power plant, a \$3.6 billion project at Daya Bay near the British colony.

The venture was signed in Peking by Zhang Qing-fu, Vice-Minister of Water Resources and Electric Power, and Lord Kadoorie and William Stones,

chairman and managing director of Hong Kong's China Light and Power (CLP).

CLP's wholly-owned subsidiary, the Hong Kong Nuclear Investment Corporation, will put up three quarters of the initial capital of \$400 million. The rest will come from the Chinese partner, the Guangdong Nuclear Power Investment Corporation, a CLP official said.

## FT Index beats 1,000 as confidence returns

By our City Staff

Share prices cast aside the panic of five days ago and for the first time soared through the 1,000 mark on the Financial Times 30 index, which closed yesterday 17.2 higher at 1,004.4.

According to Datastream, the stock market gained £7.75 billion during the day, putting its total capitalisation at £242.7 billion, which compares with a figure of £17 billion almost exactly a decade ago as the FT 30 share index hit a lowest level of 146.

Over the past six months the index has risen 250 points because of rising dividends, the boost for many companies' profits from a falling pound and optimistic projections of growth continuing in 1985.

The market's enthusiasm was dampened on Monday by the 1.5 per cent rise in base rates but since then the City has been cheered by evidence that the interest rate rise was enough to stabilise the pound. The move towards convergence intervention by major nations on the foreign exchange markets

was another plus factor for sterling.

The FT All Share Index also rose to a new record of 614.96 compared with 608.39 the night before and 499.55 a year ago.

A significant part of the rise in the FT 30 index was the 65p jump in BTR shares after its bid for Dunlop, and the market was also alive with talk and rising prices on other takeover fronts, and action from Pleasurama in its bid for Trident TV. American buyers were also active and the final spurt through 1,000 came after New York markets had opened.

Government stocks rose by over half a point as optimism grew that interest rates would move down next time, not up. In the money markets, the key interest rate remained stable, and the weekly Treasury bill rate jumped to only 11.4 per cent from last week's 10.1 per cent, which was said to be encouraging. It suggested that upward pressure on interest rates had ended for the moment.

## Laker settlement offer on the cards

By David Simpson, Business Correspondent

Hopes of an early settlement in the £1 billion legal action being brought by the liquidator of Laker Airways against a number of international airlines, including British Airways, were revived yesterday. The liquidator, Christopher Morris of accountants Touche Ross, has indicated that he expects to receive a formal compensation offer from the airlines.

BA which is negotiating directly with the larger creditors of the failed airline, is understood to believe that agreement can be reached by the end of this month, and the anti-trust action against it, and the other airlines, abandoned. BA is thought to have offered creditors owed more than £50,000 a flat sum of £50,000 and 20p in the pound on all debts in excess of this. Monies due to creditors owed less than £50,000 would be paid in full.

An early settlement would allow the £1 billion privatisation of BA, postponed from its scheduled February launch because of the Laker action, to proceed in the first half of the 1985/86 fiscal year. The total amount which BA is offering creditors of Laker appears to be about £70 million. It has not been made

clear, whether BA, pressed by the need for a quick settlement to allow its privatisation to proceed, is negotiating on its own behalf, or on behalf of all the airlines named in the legal action, but it is unlikely that the other airlines would wish to be excluded from any out-of-court settlement.

The Laker Airways group has liabilities of £293 million, of which £264 million is owed to its creditors. Among the beneficiaries of the BA proposals would be the 14,000 Laker passengers who were stranded with tickets with a total value of £4 million when the airline was put into receivership.

They would be paid in full, as would many of the group's trade creditors who are owed £13 million, and the 2,500 former employees of Laker, who are owed £5 million.

Sir Freddie Laker himself, who was the sole Laker Airways shareholder apart from the bank, is thought to have been offered £3 million by BA as part of the settlement, on condition that he agrees to take no further action over the collapse of his airline.

The chances of the settlement being reached appear to be dependent upon the 60 creditors due more than £50,000 apiece accepting the terms of the BA offer.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Internal CSO probe

THE Central Statistical Office is conducting an internal inquiry into a large discrepancy which is casting a cloud over its figures for industrial and commercial companies' income, spending, and net borrowing. A huge and net borrowing of £2.5 billion was required to reconcile yesterday's figures for a company financial surplus of £2.3 billion and company net borrowing of £900 million in the third quarter of last year.

SPECULATION mounted in the City last night that Burton Group is planning a takeover bid for John Collier, the High Street stores legal agreements between Britain and Norway only cover cases of a civil and commercial nature and not tax cases.

LADBROKE, Britain's biggest betting organisation, has made a \$13 million takeover of America's Detroit racecourse. The company is paying \$3 million now with the balance spread over nine years, and hope legislation in Michigan will allow off-course betting linked to the track. Ladbroke, also believed to be looking for more US race tracks where there are more than 60,000 races a year compared with fewer than 3,000 in the UK.

FORD, the market leader in the UK, announced yesterday that the maximum retail prices of its cars are to be increased by an average of 3.95 per cent with effect from the beginning of next

## 'Wall of silence' confronts Norway

By Harold Acton

Lawyers acting for Lord Kindersley of Lazard Brothers are resisting attempts to get him to explain what he knows about a mysterious charitable foundation of which not even the name or location has been disclosed.

The foundation is at the core of a tax case involving £34 million and after a number of attempts to get him to make a voluntary statement Lord Kindersley has been legally subpoenaed by the Norwegian authorities to appear in court in London. He has refused, arguing that existing legal agreements between Britain and Norway only cover cases of a civil and commercial nature and not tax cases.

The case revolves around business affairs of the late shipping tycoon Anders Jahre on whose estates the Norwegian tax authorities have made a supplementary attachment of £24 million, having decided that he was the real owner of Continental Truck Company which was established in Panama in 1978.

The heirs of the Jahre estate, contact that the company was the real owner stating that Continental Trucks is owned by a charitable foundation of

wealthy international businessmen who wish to remain anonymous. Lord Kindersley has been named as adviser to the foundation, a position he has subsequently confirmed, but he refuses to give any further information, including where the foundation is registered or even the name of it.

The business affairs of Anders Jahre who died in 1982 have been secretly investigated by the Norwegian authorities since 1973 and in April 1980, the Finance Minister in Oslo obtained a Norwegian court order to seize US\$10.1 million — which at the time was the amount left on the Continental Truck Account in the Swedish SE Bank.

However, the Swedish court refused to comply with the request and immediately afterwards the money disappeared from the account.

The connection between Jahre and the Lazard Brothers, his mid-20th century financial advisers in London, goes back to the 1930s when Jahre started his shipping career, first in whaling and later in tankers. Commenting on the London connection in Stockholm yesterday Bjorn Haug, attorney for the Norwegian Government described it as "a wall of silence."

## Making allowances

By our Financial Staff

Civil servants and other employees who receive allowances to meet the higher cost of accommodation when they are moved to more expensive areas are not liable to tax unless the payments they receive are excessive. The Inland Revenue has confirmed.

Parliamentary and other criticisms that tax inspectors have been receiving large concessions under unpublished regulations evoked the response and formal publication by the IR board yesterday.

Under the existing practice, which has not been tested by any legal action, though the IR took advice several years ago that indicated charges would be of doubtful validity, compensatory allowances are permitted. They must bear some relation to the additional cost of similar accommodation in the new area. Capital items such as mortgage repayments do not qualify for relief.

Where relief is already received, as on mortgage interest, only the extra net amount can be claimed as exempt from further tax. The payments must be for a limited period, tapering off over the years, and lump sum payments on transfer are excluded.

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## Midland Bank Interest Rates

### Save and Borrow Accounts

Interest paid on credit balances increases by 1½% to 8½% p.a. with effect from 12th February 1985 and interest charged on overdrawn balances increases by 1½% to 21% p.a. with effect from 18th February 1985. APR's 8.7% and 22.7% respectively.

### Budget Accounts

Interest charged on Budget Accounts will be increased by 3% to 19% p.a. with effect from 21st January 1985. APR 20.3%.



**Midland Bank**  
Midland Bank plc, 27 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX



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# FINANCIAL GUARDIAN

## COMPANY BRIEFING

### Painful haul out of the red

Gestetner, the international reprographic equipment manufacturer, and distributor is dragging itself painfully out of the red, but the announcement of a modest improvement in profit, before further large-scale closure provisions in the year to November 3 was overshadowed by the proposal to give all shareholders full voting rights.

The shares soared by nearly half on the prospect that a bidder might move in for the widespread operations supplying office equipment in most industrial and developing countries.

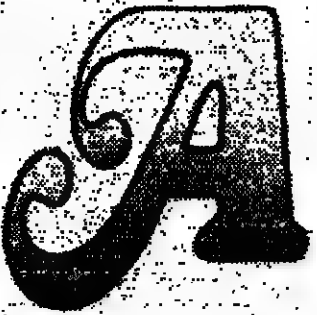
Turnover increased to £368.7 million; most of the £23.5 million increase accruing in the second half. The strong dollar helped and profit contributions from the United States have begun again. Losses in Germany were also eliminated by some expensive closures, but similar treatment in France is not yet complete.

### Alexandra aims for Stock Market

Alexandra Workwear is coming to the stock market through an offer for sale next week at a time when the high ratings accorded to service-sector companies no longer contrast quite so much with manufacturers' valuations. Supplying a host of small users of protective or uniform clothing, the company prides itself on the quick service it offers, but a main reason for the flotation is to raise finance for a new factory in Scotland.

At the 100p issue price for the 429 million shares being sold, with £2 million accruing to the company, the capital is being valued at £11.1 million. Sales in the year just ending will be £31 million, up from £18.8 million and maintaining the growth rate of a quarter a year achieved in several recent years. The exception was the last recessionary period from 1980 to 1982 when sales were static and on the profit almost disappeared.

The explanation for the decline close to breakeven three years ago and subsequent rebound rests very largely with the determination to develop new production methods and a



much more aggressive marketing strategy, including moves into professional clothing, including suits.

It cost several millions in capital spending and extra interest charges. In addition start-up losses of £150,000 a year were incurred on distribution in Holland, where breakeven has only just been achieved.

The warehouse complex is in Bristol, where the original department store was located. The chairman and founder of the modern business, Granville Davis, foresees the changes in demand for workwear from heavy-duty traditional overalls to a wide range of more comfortable, attractive and practical

clothing. Now 3 million of the estimated 20 million working garments used in Britain are supplied and a 50 per cent capacity increase over two years is planned, with "careerwear" leading.

The 14 shops operated by the group, including one in London's Regent Street, have a turnover of £2 million. Shortage of production ruled out further expansion in this area recently. Exports have meanwhile risen to £1.4 million mainly to hospitals in the Middle East. Computerisation, both of production and mail order sales are behind the rapid growth rate and brochures are circulated to over seven times the 100,000 existing customers, none of whom take more than 24 per cent of sales.

Forecast profit for the year ending on January 26 is £1.9 million, against £1.07 million previously and £332,000 in 1982-3. After 40 per cent tax, earnings of just over 11p a share are indicated, from which a 4.5p net dividend will be paid, including an interim 1.75p. The chairman and relatives will retain 40 per cent of the shares, which are likely to open at a good premium.

### In short...

THOMAS Borthwick and Sons' chairman says the current year has started well. An early season in New Zealand and stable relationships with the unions produced conditions favourable to company's works and trading forecasts are encouraging. Management is taking "energetic action in Australia but it is too early to say what effect this will have on the results of operations here this year.

MIDSUMMER Inns raised its profit from £44,000 (12 months) to £278,000 in the eight months to September, before an extraordinary credit of £211,000.

SPEYHAWK is spending £2 million on the acquisition of Oxleys (Windsor) which has three properties in Windsor. It plans to sell the company's local newspaper business to Argus Press for £501,000.

STANDARD Securities' investment portfolio has been revalued at just over £24 million. The final dividend is up from 2.2p to 2.5p, making 3.65p against 3.2p for the year.

BUTTERFIELD Harvey will be writing to shareholders soon on the bid from Technology Inc.

GM FORTH now has 49.98 per cent of Porter Chadburn.

## Institutional buyers push index over 1,000

### THE MARKETS

Overseas and domestic institutional buyers continued to push funds into UK stocks again yesterday taking the FTSE 100 index to four points over the 1,000 level. The trading sessions was given added stimulus by another spate of takeover bids, the most exciting of which was the surprise offer by BTR for Dunlop, which only returned from suspension on Thursday after the reorganisation proposals master-minded by Sir Michael Edwards.

The early part of the day was taken up by speculators searching for other takeover candidates but lunch big buying from America gave shares a fresh push to peak levels, with stock shortage again accounting for some of the sharper rises. BTR, which produced a profits and dividend forecast with the Dunlop terms, of just over 20p, climbed 80p to 697p. Dunlop, opened at 24p, but almost immediately advanced to 251p, up 4p, on rumours that a Far Eastern predator may launch a counter-offer.

Close on the heels of the BTR/Dunlop announcement came news of a recommended offer of 240p from Pleasurama for Trident TV. Trident jumped 35p to 241p, while Pleasurama eased 8p to 385p. Government stocks staged a recovery of over half-a-point as the market's nervous move in interest rates was downgraded following the meeting of finance ministers in Washington.

Stores sighed with relief on news that the mortgage rate increase was to be limited to between 1 per cent and 1 1/2 per cent. Rises here ranged to 10p, but against the erud MFPI slipped 12p to 234p after comment on the figures and the chairman's warning on margins.

Among firm newswires W. Smith & Co. scored 26p to 209p in belated response to a press article on Thursday suggesting a consortium may launch a Woolworth-type takeover. Newspapers remained buoyant on speculative interest and recent good figures. Banks were largely neglected.

Main changes were: Dunlop 354p up 4p; Dunlop Pref 73p up 25p; BTR 697p up 80p; Trident TV 241p up 35p; Pleasurama 385p down 8p; MFI 234p down 12p; W. H. Smith "A" 206p up 26p; Gestetner "A" 104p up 26p.

Turnover for January 17 was: Number of bargains 25,122; value £500.417 million.

Paris: A wave of afternoon profit taking eroded early gains, leaving the market mixed to lower at the close. The general market indicator finished the session with a 0.4 per cent decline. But advancing shares led declines 80 to 78, with 24 French issues unchanged.

Frankfurt: Strong foreign demand lifted the Commerzbank index 16.10 to a new record high of 1167.90.

Hong Kong: Share prices plunged in volatile trading as local investors resumed profit-taking. Hang Seng Index: 1360.33 (1388.42).

Tokyo: Stock prices were mixed to better in heavy trading, as prices rebounded from a drop Thursday. Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 11,910.06 (11,887.19).

Money markets: Shortage of nearby money anchored the nearer periods, and the key 3 month interbank term deposit stayed on 12 1/16 - 12 per cent. Longer dates were helped downward in the early stages by some sterling CD buyers' nibbling at nine and 12 months. With rates about 0.5, the movement was checked by the appearance of a certain amount of stock. There was little further activity after lunch.

FT Ordinary Share Index up 17.2 at 1004.4. FTSE 100 index up 17.5 at 1277.9. 1,122.2. DM 3.57. FT 10.93. Gold: \$307. Account: January 14 to 25. FT All Share Index up 6.57 at 614.96. Sterling Index 71.3 (1975=100). RPI 358.8 (November) up 4.9 per cent on year.

## COMMODITIES

Commodity	Unit	Price
Copper	£/ton	£1,241.25
Gold	£/ounce	£379.75
Oil	£/barrel	£27.50
Wheat	£/ton	£125.00
Sugar	£/ton	£18.00
Coffee	£/ton	£110.00
Tea	£/ton	£1,200.00
Rubber	£/ton	£1,200.00
Latex	£/ton	£1,200.00
Aluminium	£/ton	£1,200.00
Zinc	£/ton	£1,200.00
Nickel	£/ton	£1,200.00
Platinum	£/ton	£1,200.00
Palladium	£/ton	£1,200.00
Silver	£/ton	£1,200.00
Iron	£/ton	£1,200.00
Steel	£/ton	£1,200.00
Coal	£/ton	£1,200.00
Gas	£/ton	£1,200.00
Electricity	£/ton	£1,200.00
Water	£/ton	£1,200.00
Waste	£/ton	£1,200.00
Recycling	£/ton	£1,200.00
Energy	£/ton	£1,200.00
Transport	£/ton	£1,200.00
Telecoms	£/ton	£1,200.00
Media	£/ton	£1,200.00
Advertising	£/ton	£1,200.00
Marketing	£/ton	£1,200.00
Research	£/ton	£1,200.00
Development	£/ton	£1,200.00
Production	£/ton	£1,200.00
Distribution	£/ton	£1,200.00
Support	£/ton	£1,200.00
Services	£/ton	£1,200.00
Consulting	£/ton	£1,200.00
Training	£/ton	£1,200.00
Events	£/ton	£1,200.00
Conferences	£/ton	£1,200.00
Exhibitions	£/ton	£1,200.00
Fairs	£/ton	£1,200.00
Shows	£/ton	£1,200.00
Meetings	£/ton	£1,200.00
Seminars	£/ton	£1,200.00
Workshops	£/ton	£1,200.00
Conferences	£/ton	£1,200.00
Exhibitions	£/ton	£1,200.00
Fairs	£/ton	£1,200.00
Shows	£/ton	£1,200.00
Meetings	£/ton	£1,200.00
Seminars	£/ton	£1,200.00
Workshops	£/ton	£1,200.00

## UNIT TRUSTS

Unit Trust	Value	Change
British Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
European Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Global Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Income Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Property Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Art Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Commodities Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Environmental Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Health Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Technology Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Transport Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Waste Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Energy Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Telecoms Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Media Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Advertising Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Marketing Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Research Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Development Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Production Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Distribution Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Support Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Services Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Consulting Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Training Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Events Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Conferences Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Exhibitions Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Fairs Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Shows Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Meetings Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Seminars Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Workshops Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Conferences Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Exhibitions Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Fairs Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Shows Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Meetings Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Seminars Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00
Workshops Funds	£1,200.00	+10.00

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock	Price	Change
British Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
European Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Global Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Income Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Property Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Art Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Commodities Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Environmental Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Health Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Technology Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Transport Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Waste Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Energy Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Telecoms Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Media Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Advertising Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Marketing Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Research Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
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Consulting Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
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Shows Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Meetings Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Seminars Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00
Workshops Stocks	£1,200.00	+10.00



## Appointment with frustration

Does a date with the gasman or the delivery man always have to be so vague? Lindsay Cook reports

ANYONE who has ever waited and waited for the telephone repair man to call, or taken valuable time off work to take delivery of furniture or heavy electrical appliances, only to find that no-one came until tea-time, may soon find that help is at hand.

British Telecom, which as a nationalised industry was one of the more guilty parties in keeping customers waiting for repairs, is about to lead the way in making firm, timed appointments. Soon there should be no more excuses that it is impossible to tell when the British Telecom man will be round. Instead of a vague morning or afternoon appointment customers will be told the exact time of day he plans to call.

In addition, some of the regional Gas Boards offer fixed appointments for evenings and Saturdays and many big stores may make timed deliveries and may even be able to despatch your three-piece suite on a Saturday. This information is not usually volunteered and there is often an extra charge for such a service, but this will often be less than the wages you would have lost by taking a day off work and waiting around for hours.

British Telecom will be able to offer firm appointments, later this year in some areas, after spending £20 million on equipment to speed fault detection and training some 3,000 telephoneists as customer service officers.

From March, customers in these areas will be able to contact the new repair service controls by dialling 131 and the officers will feed information into a computer terminal, calling up the telephone previous fault record and carrying out an initial test programme. It should then be possible to tell the customer how long it will take to do the repair, and whether the fault is in the telephone, the exchange or the outdoor cable.

"A pilot scheme in south London has shown that this system helps us to get faults repaired a lot quicker," said a British Telecom spokesman. "Once it's more widespread we'll be able to make firm appointments for customers for repairs."

Until then subscribers have to put up with a less than satisfactory appointments system which requires them to tell British Telecom when they don't want the engineer to call, and wait in until he arrives.

Saturday appointments may be available for those who stipulate it is the only time the work can be carried

out, but customers are charged for out of hours service. If, however, an engineer arrives on a Saturday in an effort to clear up a backlog of work, there is no charge.

Gas boards usually work on a morning or afternoon appointments system and can be no more precise than that, although they may be able to offer timed appointments outside working hours. For example, North Thames Gas will send out fitters in the evenings and on Saturdays but the customer has to pay overtime rates. "It's not promoted but it is available," said their spokesman.

The board has examined the idea of timed appointments for all customers but found it impractical since it is not possible to assess in advance how long jobs will take, and emergencies often have to be fitted in.

Electricity boards also offer morning or afternoon appointments, and usually need 48 hours notice.

When it comes to big stores, it is worth establishing the delivery procedure before the order is placed, as a customer has more bargaining power at this stage.

At Debenhams, deliveries are divided into certain areas on specific days and while no mention is made of Saturdays, the weekend deliveries are made. A spokesman said: "We wouldn't offer a Saturday delivery but if a customer insists we'd do it." There's no extra cost. All deliveries are charged for with items of furniture costing £5 whenever it is delivered.

Harrods don't as a general rule deliver on Saturdays but they can make an exception if there has been a problem with the order or they have a lot of work on, or in sale time. Customers are usually told on which day the top people's store delivers in their area, but no time is given and in such a case, Harrods can't always give a date.

The John Lewis Partnership deliver on a rota basis to different areas on set days of the week and cannot normally state whether the item will arrive in the morning or afternoon. Their spokeswoman explained that a delivery can take any time between a few minutes and an hour and a half — as a three piece suite may need unpacking, for instance, or a bed putting together. But they do have a special delivery service from some stores which guarantees delivery within a two-hour period. There's a fee for the service, which in the London area might work out at £20. There are no Saturday deliveries.

Whatever the system, things can go wrong. The gas man arrived recently at my house at 8.30 in the morning for an afternoon appointment, while the carpet fitters arrived at 5.50 in the afternoon for a morning appointment.

The problem was that everybody wanted a morning appointment, said the carpet fitter. He said they usually didn't finish until nine or ten at night. Next time I'll ask for an evening appointment.



## Does the right hand know what the left hand is taking away?

The 5 per cent cut in invalidity benefit is to be restored. But a proposed change in the rules will mean that for about half the claimants some if not all of the extra money will be clawed back. Ian McMaster explains

AS WELL AS the changes to Statutory Sick Pay the Social Security Bill 1984 proposes to alter the rules for Invalidity Benefit (IVB). With one hand the Government is making good the 5 per cent cut in the invalidity pension made in 1980 but, with the other hand, it is restricting entitlement to the additions to the main pension.

IVB is the long term benefit for about 800,000 people of working age who have been unable to work for 28 weeks because of disability or chronic sickness. To qualify, you have to have the right medical insurance contributions, as well as medical proof that you are incapable of work.

At present the benefit is composed of three parts. First there is the basic invalidity pension of £24.55 a week for the claimant, with an extra £20.55 for an adult dependant and £7.65 for each child dependant. You can also qualify for two additions on top of the basic pension.

One addition is the invalidity allowance, which is paid at three rates according to the age when you first became incapable of work. The rates are now £7.50, £4.80, and £2.40 — the highest rate being for people who give up work before the age of 40. Since 1980, there has also been an earnings-related additional component. At the moment you can get both the invalidity allowance and an earnings-related component on top of the basic pension: if the new Bill is passed you will no longer be able to do so.

There are currently nearly 300,000 people who are getting both these additions to

the main pension. From November 1985 they will lose the lower of their two additions. So, someone receiving £3.00 earnings-related and a £2.40 age addition will lose the £2.40. On the other hand, someone receiving £3.00 earnings-related and a £7.50 age addition will lose the £3.00. This new rule also applies to the former IVB claimants who still receive the age and earnings-related additions with their retirement pension. In total, the Government estimates that 375,000 people will be affected.

The welcome change announced in the Bill is that the 5 per cent cut in the real value of invalidity pension made in 1980 is to be made good from November 1985. This cut was originally supposed to be "in lieu of taxation." Although the Government still believes that, in principle, IVB should be taxed, there are no immediate plans to do this, apparently for "operational reasons."

Before 1980, invalidity pension and retirement pension were set at the same amount. The effect of making good the 5 per cent cut in IVB will be to bring IVB back into line with retirement pension. However, unlike IVB, retirement pension is taxable.

Invalidity pensioners can elect to stay on IVB for five years after state pension age (60 for women, 65 for men), rather than go straight onto retirement pension. From November 1985 it will clearly be better for tax-payers to remain on IVB. At present this decision can be difficult because, although retirement pension is taxable, it is higher than IVB.

Although the 5 per cent cut in IVB is being restored, by November 1985 a married couple will have lost a total of £268 (£254 for a single person) as a result of the cut and claimants will not be receiving any back-dated payments, to make up for this loss.

The effect on existing claimants of all the proposed changes will depend on the exact amount of the two additions received. The Secretary of State has said that "existing beneficiaries will be protected to ensure that their benefit is not actually reduced." But it seems likely that many people will be worse off in real terms (that is after allowing for inflation) as a result of these changes, and some people may get no actual increase in benefit next November.

For example, next November, a married couple could

expect to receive a £250 increase per week for the restoration of the 5 per cent. In addition, they could expect an increase of about £250 in the uprating for 1985 (assuming that inflation to May 1985 is 5 per cent). But part or all of this £500 will be clawed back if they are getting both additions to the main pension. For a single person the figures are £155 for the restored 5 per cent and £150 for the annual uprating. Again, part or all of this increase could be lost.

The 120,000 or so claimants who are receiving supplementary benefit on top of IVB will also not get the full 5 per cent increase since their supplementary benefit will be cut pound for pound for any increase in IVB.

From November 1985, new claimants to IVB will only be able to receive one of the additions to the main pension, so they could be up to £750 per week worse off than if the additions had remained untouched.

All in all, after five years of campaigning for the 5 per cent cut to IVB to be restored, it has come as a bitter disappointment to find that about half of all IVB claimants are to be deprived of part or all of the increase to their benefit through this backhanded

### IN BRIEF

## Hands off pensions

PENSIONS have never been so much in the limelight as they have in the past few months — a trend which will not diminish until well after the Budget. This week the Opposition Treasury Spokesman called a meeting to make sure the Chancellor of the Exchequer was aware of the strength of feeling against any possible tax changes to pensions. The Labour members warned of a substantial backbench rebellion if he goes ahead with proposals to alter the present tax arrangements on pensions.

Legal & General, who with other insurance companies have led a campaign to preserve pension funds unaltered, said at the weekend that MPs and civil servants could join other workers in seeing their pension benefits reduced.

A survey in Pensions magazine conducted at their personal pension conference found that an overwhelming majority of people — 90 per cent in fact — believe that the Government will go ahead with its plans to introduce personal pensions. But the thought that employees would be discouraged from taking one out if the tax relief on employee contributions were removed.

**Savings shop**  
A SAVINGS and investment shop opened in Glasgow this week. Claiming to be the first of its kind, the shop is called Save and Invest and is run by R. J. Temple & Co. a London-based licensed dealer in securities and an investment consultant.

The shop will open six days a week and provides the whole range of savings opportunities from building society, stocks and shares, life insurance to mortgages and tax planning.

Glasgow was chosen for the first shop, says Mr. Richard Temple, because there is a relatively low home ownership rate in Scotland so the Scots have more disposable income to invest.

**Overfaced**  
THE choice among unit trusts grows ever wider. There are now over 700 listed. And when a unit trust management company puts out a statement saying "unit-trust choice simplified" this usually means they are introducing yet more.

However, M. & G. seems to have got the message that the ordinary, unsophisticated investor is merely bewildered by the array of specialist unit trusts on the market and rather than being impressed by the selection, is more likely to go off the whole idea. Mr. John Fairbairn, said this week that three unit trusts offering either income, or growth, or a balance between the two, is quite enough for anyone. He is absolutely right.

Chief Unit Trust group is beginning to get the idea. Because there are now so many unit trusts around, the appeal of some of the Chief Unit Trust funds has waned. For example, the Chief Unit Eastern fund has been overshadowed by the more recent funds concentrating on individual Pacific markets and sectors. A clear case that it is not "the more the merrier."

## "If London Life policies are so good, why does my broker never recommend them?"

London Life's advantages from the policyholder's point of view are no secret.

In fact, if you read the insurance press (Planned Savings, for example, or Money Management) you will usually find London Life at, or near the top of most of the performance tables.

So it may be something of a surprise to learn that the great majority of London Life's new business comes, not through brokers, but on the personal recommendation of existing policyholders and professional advisers.

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That, in a nutshell, is why you will never hear much about London Life from intermediaries in the ordinary course of events.

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☐ Saving for Retirement

☐ Endowment Policies

☐ Unit Linked Assurance

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(If you prefer, you can call Carole Woodley on 01 643 8010 or Pauline Hewlett on 0272 279179 to discuss your requirements personally)

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. Nos: Business \_\_\_\_\_

Home \_\_\_\_\_ 561

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\*Based on a man aged 30 next birthday paying a monthly premium of £4.64 for fifteen years.



### Saving for retirement? With London Life your savings can attract a net yield of 21% p.a.\*

With London Life you can turn a net outlay of just £50 per month over a ten year period into a cash fund of £18,388\* to provide retirement benefits. That's a remarkable net annual yield of 21%\* made possible by taking full advantage of tax relief and backed by London Life's outstanding record of investment performance.

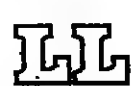
\*Based on a 30% taxpayer aged 55 retiring at 65 and assuming that current bonus and premium rates are maintained.



### Endowment: how London Life can offer you 35% more than the average benefits projected by the other leading insurance companies.

According to Planned Savings' September 1984 Survey the average projected benefit for a 25 year endowment policy is £22,196 for an annual premium of £250. London Life's figure is £30,061 for the same outlay — an extra benefit of no less than £7,865.\*

\*Based on a man aged 30 next birthday paying an annual premium of £250 for 25 years and assuming bonus rates remain unchanged.



### Amongst the leaders in unit linked assurance.

Linked life assurance offers exciting growth opportunities — but its potential depends on two factors: excellent investment performance and low management charges.

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### Make the most of your earlier pension rights when you change to a new job.

The loss of pension entitlement can be a major disincentive to changing jobs in mid-career. Pension Protector can help job-leavers to make the most of their pension benefits, at no extra cost.



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You select the investment period — from as little as 5 years — and the frequency of income payments, and London Life will tailor a plan to suit your needs — without medical evidence.



NEW



**Weekend Money** is edited by Margaret Dikken



## NEW from Nationwide FleetBond

### A UNIQUE SAVINGS PLAN WITH IMMEDIATE LIFE COVER

The new FleetBond from Nationwide is a 10 year savings plan with special tax advantages. Produced in conjunction with Fleet Friendly Society and Midland Bank Group Unit Trust Managers Limited, the special taxation advantages and immediate life cover of the FleetBond make it a most attractive investment.

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FleetBond automatically provides life insurance cover up to a total sum of £1500 for those aged 56 or under. There is a small reduction in death benefit for older ages. No medical examination is required.

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#### How Much

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Please note: anyone can open a FleetBond provided they are between the ages of 18 and 69, but you may not hold a FleetBond if you already have a similar policy issued by a Friendly Society.

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Robert Miller: the aerial photography business crashed. Picture by Gary Wanser

Robert Miller used to take aerial photographs and all he needed for the business to take wing was clear skies preceded by rain. But orders dried during the cruel summer of 1982 and Robert Miller went bankrupt. Here he tells his own story and, below, Lawrence Lever explains the intricacies of insolvency

## Why going broke pays dividends

BEFORE being declared bankrupt I had, like so many others, considered it to be something of a social stigma; rather like an unwanted millstone round the neck. I feared the pitying glances; being treated socially like a leper. Yet having gone through an admittedly unpleasant experience, I found there to also be a very real positive side to bankruptcy, once more reinforcing the myth that there is a silver lining in every cloud. Gone are the days when I had to worry about how to maintain a high income in order to service the debts I had very stupidly built up. Being self-employed was tougher than

anticipated; some of us are better off being employed by others. It was ironic that I should have had to go through all the mismanagement, bad luck and a deteriorating domestic situation to find out a few simple home truths. When I presented myself at the Official Receiver's office I was declared bankrupt within 30 minutes of arrival. To this day it seems amusing to have to fork out £28 on the spot, for this dubious privilege. Then it was on to meet the Official Receiver's examiner, with whom, over the following months, I went through the laborious task of drafting a statement of affairs, a narrative statement, and whole

hosts of other long-winded documents. It turned out to be a great relief to be divested of the mountains of paperwork; it was even worth the invasion of my privacy, although I accept this as being a very subjective viewpoint. What made the situation more tolerable was the firm but very fair way in which I was treated by the examiner. When it became clear that no lies were being told and certain things had been verified, I found the particular person dealing with my case to be very understanding and human — perhaps a different picture to one normally painted of people working in such a government department. Maybe most bankrupts are more fortunate than criminal, but even I would have little sympathy for those who plan bankruptcy themselves yet still lead an affluent life while creditors shake impatient fists.

On the minus side I still had to go through the antiquated and grueling public examination where the Assistant Official Receiver, behaving like a prosecuting counsel, piled me with some 200 questions over a 45-minute period. Although I agreed with the conclusion that my business had been a "rash and hazardous exercise" I resented the way in which my history well prior to setting up in business was manipulated to try to show that I was something of a shady customer. In fact, my record had been unblemished; a simple record of a fairly average household trying to make ends meet on two unspectacular salaries. The most positive elements from all this turmoil proved to be profound and long lasting. I found myself forced to re-examine my lifestyle in the light of what had happened, and to rethink my attitudes and aspirations on earning a living. Now, without the possibility of obtaining any kind of credit or being able to run a bank account (no more overdrafts or expensive account charges), I have had to deal exclusively in cash and in make every penny count. Having money in smaller amounts has made me become more appreciative of other things in life which are

perhaps much more important than human relationships for a start. It is also much easier to be giving and generous with less cash in one's pocket — a curious paradox. It also seems to me that in our society there is, for some men, a real need to prove that they are men by being successful in their career or business. More value is placed on performance than people. But the experience of bankruptcy has led me to discover that much more genuine self-worth lies in much less tangible areas. I have once commented on the humorous "way" in which many men identified themselves solely with their business or titles, a practice which tended to cover up personal deficiencies or which, that way, they could deny it. I think that this statement obviously applies to many in our society. When people are nothing more than their career afforded to them by the society, it can ultimately cost us all a great deal.

Robert Miller

## The agony starts when the spending has to stop

ACCORDING to the latest financial casualty figures, the number of bankruptcies last year reached almost epidemic proportions; no less than 6,035 people went bankrupt — an increase of 17.8 per cent on the previous year. Broadly speaking, there are two ways in which you can be declared bankrupt: either someone petitions the court to have you declared bankrupt, or alternatively you can, as Robert Miller did, petition for your own bankruptcy. In both cases you must commit what is termed an "act of bankruptcy," and there are nine ways in which you can do this. One of the more common is a court judgment against you for an unpaid debt of at least £750. The person who obtained the judgment can then serve a formal notice on you ordering you to pay the debt within 10 days. If you fail to pay, you have committed an act of bankruptcy. To declare your own bankruptcy, the mere fact that you present a petition is sufficient. But not many people take this step, not least because you have to pay a deposit (now £100) and a £12 court fee — for the privilege.

An alternative is to go for an administration order, under which the debtor puts his or her affairs in the hands of the court who will stay all proceedings against the debtor and arrange for repayments to be made by instalments. Petitioning for your own bankruptcy is really only appropriate if your debts are impossible to pay, it will at least relieve some pressure by providing a definitive view of your financial affairs. The initial procedure is straightforward. You present yourself at court — the High Court (for the London area) or one of various county courts with bankruptcy jurisdiction — fill in a few standard forms, and a "receiving order" is made against you then and there. There will only be a hearing

at this stage if someone is petitioning for your bankruptcy, in which case the receiving order unless you can show that you have paid off the petitioning creditor(s), or will shortly be doing so, or that there is still a dispute as to whether the debt is actually due. The agony starts with the receiving order, under which both the possession and control of your assets and money passes to the Official Receiver. You cannot dispose of, or spend anything (except for your basic needs), although technically you remain the legal owner. Although the court still has a part to play in declaring your bankruptcy later on, it is the Official Receiver who calls the time and has most influence on the court's decisions. Whether or not he actually takes possession of your assets depends on the individual Receiver. What he will do is to advertise the receiving order in the London Gazette and a local paper, and his examiner will produce a "statement of affairs" with you. This is an account of all your assets and liabilities, giving precise details of your creditors and usually containing an explanation of how you ended up in this sorry state. The Official Receiver will arrange a creditors' meeting to discuss your statement, whether to proceed to the formal bankruptcy stage. You can put forward a "scheme of arrangement," a suggested way to pay off the creditors, who will now include everyone to whom you owe money — not just those who originally petitioned. If a scheme of arrangement is put forward it must offer the creditors at least 25p for every £1 owed; moreover it can only be accepted if it has the approval of a minimum of half of the creditors who must

represent collectively at least 75 per cent of your indebtedness. Otherwise the likelihood is that the creditors will opt to have you declared bankrupt — particularly if they initiated the process. The final stage is the public examination of the debtor — an exhaustive examination in open court of his conduct and finances. Until 1976 it was an obligatory feature of bankruptcy procedure, but since the Insolvency Act of 1976 this has been a discretion as to whether or not to examine the debtor, and will usually do so only in cases involving fraud or recklessness. Unless some last minute money appears, or the court persuaded that the debtor will soon be able to satisfy his or her creditors, the court then make an "adjudication order."

This converts the debt into a bankruptcy and places the legal ownership of his or her assets in the hands of the Trustee in Bankruptcy. The trustee will realise and distribute the assets among the creditors, leaving the debtor with only the tools of his trade and bare essentials for himself and any family up to a maximum value of £250. The good news is that bankruptcy may be automatic after five years. Automatic discharge does not, however, apply to a number of specific professions, and they will have to wait at least six years to see whether the Official Receiver recommends the court to discharge them. Finally, discharge automatic or otherwise, does not wipe the bankrupt's sin completely clean; the Insolvency Act and Customs and Excise for instance, as ever, still have a claim for any tax arrears.

Lawrence Lever

## A NEW YEAR INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY FROM TSB

# Invest today in our choice for '85: TSB SELECTED OPPORTUNITIES UNIT TRUST



Two years ago, when we entered the "Daily Telegraph" Unit Trust Managers' Competition for the first time, we won it.

What's more, in those two years, we've achieved a better combined return on capital than any other of the ten unit trust groups taking part, finishing first (up 46.4%) and third (up 17.2%) respectively.

Now, with the 1985 "Telegraph" Competition getting under way, we're offering you an opportunity to invest in our Managers' choice for the coming year.

TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust is, we believe, the trust most likely to succeed in the drive for capital growth over the next twelve months.

And now is the right time to invest. Because, in a competition like this, our Investment Managers make a detailed analysis of the world's market conditions as they are today, and then decide which trust is best placed to profit most from an investment now.

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### WHY CHOOSE SELECTED OPPORTUNITIES?

TSB Selected Opportunities Unit Trust was the trust we ran with in 1984.

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### THE IMAGINATIVE ALTERNATIVE

Launched in April 1982, TSB's Selected Opportunities Unit Trust takes a fresh and individual approach to investment management. With a three-tiered portfolio, it sets out to achieve maximum capital growth by investing in both UK and overseas stocks.

Looking to the long term, the Managers select companies which, with strong and vigorous management ideas, look destined to achieve — and sustain — a high rate of growth.

The medium-term view takes in companies whose industrial cycle is on the upturn and whose future will benefit from growth in the sector they operate in.

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Free to invest anywhere in the world, the Managers can seize individual growth opportunities wherever and whenever they may occur.

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Remember, the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up, and you

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You can invest today by using the coupon below. Or, because this particular offer closes on January 31st 1985, we have opened a Special Dealing Desk which you can ring any time between 10am and 4pm on Saturday/Sunday, January 19th/20th, and buy your units by phone. This will guarantee you units at this weekend's price.

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If you would prefer Income Units, with income distributed twice yearly, please tick here ☐ Tick here for details of our Share Exchange facilities ☐ Tick here for details of TSB Unit Trusts, our regular monthly savings scheme ☐ In the case of joint applications, all applicants must sign and attach names and addresses on a separate sheet of paper. This offer is open to investors who are 18 years of age or over. It is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

Bonus Application Form now valid only until January 31st 1985

To: Fred Shaftoe, TSB Unit Trusts Limited, Keens House, Andover, Hampshire SP10 1PG. Tel: (0264) 63432/3/4.

(BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)  
Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms (Forenames)

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## If your main asset is frozen

Margaret Dibben on the latest warning about the need for adequate insurance against wintry weather

THANKFULLY most of us have not suffered as badly as those in the recent gas explosions, but even so this extreme winter weather will be doing some very nasty things to building fabric. The British Insurance Association, ever aware of seasonal catastrophes, has again issued a timely warning of the dangers of freezing conditions and the importance of

being adequately insured. A spokesman said: "At this time of year bad weather can cause severe damage to your home and at any time there is the risk of fire, subsidence, malicious damage, all of which are covered by a typical home buildings policy. The warning given is to make sure that your insurance is sufficient to pay for adequate compensation should disaster strike. The BIA says that you are only covered for your house for the full rebuilding. The two figures can be fact after by quite a margin. The LA produces a House Rebuilding Cost Index. During 1984, its index rose by 5.8 per cent, and in the last quarter the

increase was 0.6 per cent. The precise figures vary according to where in the country you live and what size of house you have. To be accurate figure, the BIA has updated its latest Building Insurance Index for 1984. This shows a range from £22 square foot to rebuild a semi-detached house in East Angles, to £140 square foot to rebuild a detached house in South West. Yorkshire, Lancashire or Northern Ireland to £32 a square foot for a medium sized semi-detached house built between 1945 and 1949 in inner London. The leaflet is available from the BIA at Alliance House, Queen Street, London EC4N 1TH.



## How can I help my daughter?

1



# It's unluckier for some...

Not every borrower will have to pay the higher rates right away. Margaret Dibben explains the reason why

AFTER all the meetings and talkings, the "shall we or shall we not" building society chiefs finally agreed that, yes, they will put up the mortgage rate. The only real point at issue yesterday was the precise timing of when the rates should rise. February 1 will be the day.

The official statement recommended between 1 per cent and 1.25 per cent on the cost of a mortgage. The most likely bet looks like 1.125 per cent putting the basic cost of a home loan at 12.875 per cent for the cheapest and 13 per cent for many.

The savings rates will go up by 0.75 per cent. The Abbey National wanted, and still wants, to wait a little longer for the dust to settle before putting up the rates. The other societies were reasonably happy to go along with the crowd.

Most societies made no decision yesterday about their exact intentions but the news will start trickling out early next week.

It is a case of no one wanting to be first. However, the Halifax, far and away the largest of them, has said it will add 1.125 per cent to make the starting rate 13 per cent and this gives a marker for the others to fall in line. The Nationwide will

also add 1.125 per cent and all its mortgages will now cost 12.875 per cent.

The banks are in no rush to make a commitment. They, like the building societies, would rather one of the competitors went first.

There may be no cartel among building societies any more, but there is certainly an apple cart which no one wants to upset. An unwritten gentlemen's agreement ensures that no major building society steps very far out of line.

However, not every borrower will pay the higher rates straight away. Some building societies and banks only make a change to borrowers' repayments once a year. The Anglia is just introducing the system and, unluckily for their customers, the update day is February 1.

Halifax borrowers who have chosen to pay under the Budget Plan will not see any increase until April, when, like the customers on gross profile, their repayments will be reassessed. Another society allowing once a year changes is the National and Provincial.

For all the rest, new borrowers will start paying the higher rates immediately the society decides what they are going to be and existing borrowers from February 1.

These new rates certainly mean that there will be no shortage of money for mortgages. Although demand for home loans has been unseasonably strong recently, societies were more than com-



"I wonder if the mortgage rate will ever be frozen?"

fortably meeting demand and the present freezing weather has knocked enthusiasm for going house hunting.

Now that societies will be paying higher savings rates, they will take in a healthy amount of money, at least until National Savings raises its returns, at a time when demand will slow partly as a knee jerk reaction to more expensive mortgages.

Just how long rates will stay at this level is unquantifiable. Societies certainly do not like frequent changes in interest rate. If for no other reason than the cost: Abbey National expects to spend £750,000 telling borrowers of the new rate. It will take more than a 0.5 per cent swing in bank base rates either way before the building society mortgage rate will change again.

What your mortgage costs: the monthly repayments allowing for MARS

	11.75%	11.875%	12%	12.125%	12.25%	12.375%	12.5%
£10,000	79.80	80.50	80.80	81.50	82.20	82.90	83.60
£15,000	119.70	120.75	121.20	122.75	123.40	124.00	124.60
£20,000	159.60	161.00	161.60	163.00	164.00	164.60	165.20
£25,000	199.50	201.25	202.00	204.00	205.00	205.60	206.20
£30,000	239.40	241.50	242.40	244.50	245.60	246.20	246.80

Source: Building Societies Association

The two societies that charged the lowest rate and imposed no higher rates for larger loans are both sticking to this policy. The Nationwide and the Woolwich will be less affected than the others if there is any fall back in demand for loans. But they will continue to see the greatest demand for large loans because they are so much cheaper at this level.

The other societies, however, will continue to charge more for larger loans, the point at which higher rates are triggered varies from society to society but even before yesterday's announcement, it was possible to pay anything between the basic 11.75 per cent and 14.5 per cent for a straight repayment loan. Endowment mortgages cost an extra 0.5 per cent or 1 per cent over this.

Repayment mortgage holders may have the option of staying on the same monthly payment figure and extending the life of the loan. Endowment mortgages do not give this option.

Anyone who does find the new rates give them trouble in meeting their commitments should get in touch with their building society manager immediately to find a way of spreading the load. It is in the building societies' better interest to take less from you now rather than risk getting nothing at all later on.

While Britain's home buyers were having their mortgages raised yesterday about 30,000 Scots — buying their homes on council loans — were having their rates cut.

A circular went out before Christmas from George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland instructing local authorities to impose a reduction of 1 per cent. This means a new rate of 11 per cent. Glasgow City Council approved this cut yesterday for its own 4500 borrowers.



When you end up like this, make sure you know what to do

## Coping with accident amnesia

Mary Brasier with a timely warning on winter motoring

IT IS a grim thought but even in the best road conditions you stand an estimated one in six chance this year of having an accident at the steering wheel of your car. At the moment the odds, like the weather, are considerably worse.

Having an accident is bad enough; what you do immediately afterwards can aggravate your plight and make successful claims on your insurance policy more difficult. Unless you follow a few basic rules, most people unfortunately overlook them either because they are too shaken or because they do not want to seem to be making a fuss.

Legal & General believes it is timely to remind motorists what to do in case of a crash. The insurance company is sending out small plastic cards free on request which on one side remind drivers of the law regarding road accidents and on the other list three essential immediate do's and don'ts they should follow:

● Do not admit liability or make any offer of payment.

● Obtain the registration numbers of the other vehicles of the drivers and owners, insurers and any other witnesses. (Remember though if no-one is injured the other driver is not obliged to give details of his insurance company to you.)

● Take note of road names, markings and lighting; the apparent damage to other vehicles and the number of any police officer who attends the scene.

Legal & General says people suffer from "accident amnesia" if they forget these formalities. Two in five they found would not ask for the other driver's name, nearly one in three would not ask for the name of the other driver's insurers and only eight per cent would make a note of road conditions which could show how the accident happened.

With the initial formalities out of the way, contact your insurance company and arrange to get an estimate of the cost of repairs. For more than minor damage, this company will send its own assessors to look at your car. The main point to remember at this stage is not to go ahead with any repairs until your insurance company has approved the claim.

When your car is ready check first to see the job has been done to your satisfaction before signing anything. If the insurance company decide the car is a write off or you want to attempt repairs yourself, you may get a cash settlement, in which case check the value of your car before you accept any offer of funds. An engineer from the Institute of Automotive Engineers Assessors, who

will charge up to £40 for a valuation, is one way of doing this.

According to Hambro Life Protection, most drivers with comprehensive cover are likely to have little trouble claiming from their own insurance companies. Where problems arise, when claimants run up bills which are not covered by their own policies, Hambro say thousands of motorists end up out of pocket because insurance companies do not "play fair" on paying uninsured loss claims for items like car hire and loss of earnings against the person who caused the accident.

An average claim for loss of use of your car would be £15 to £20 per week.

This is particularly important if you do not have a comprehensive policy and have to foot the bill for repairs yourself. You have to prove the other person was entirely to blame and all your expenses are a direct result of the accident. An important tip here is not to incur "up front" expenditure such as storage charges if possible as you will be out of pocket until the insurers pay out.

If you are hit by an uninsured driver, your claim against him or her personally so it is helpful to establish whether they have sufficient assets in the first place to pay for your damage. If the accident involved injuries to you or your passengers you can claim compensation against the Motor Insurers Bureau (Tel: 01-249 4477).

Finally you may have to resort to legal action in order to win a complicated claim even though many disputes never reach court. Grounds for when you take out your motor insurance, you can obtain cover for legal expenses of personal injury claims up to £25,000.

## PERSONAL PENSIONS.

# How to get a top performing plan with no hidden traps.

Some pension plans penalise you if you retire earlier than you originally intended.

Or if you don't want to commit yourself to paying identical premiums every year.

With The Equitable you'll encounter no such traps.

Retire early and we'll pay you just the same as if you had chosen that age to start with.

Not that you have to pay any more for this flexibility. And as for our results, you need look no further than the magazine 'Planned Savings' August 1984 survey of with profits individual pension plans.

"One of the most consistent of performers in the 10 year tables" was what they had to say about us.

And in their five year table we came top.

If you're a partner, self-employed, or work for a company that doesn't offer you a plan, our record is just as impressive. In 'Planned Savings' analysis\* of

comparable funds over the last six years, we've produced the highest result from 10 and 20 year regular premium with profit policies more often than any other company. Of course, the past cannot guarantee the future. But why is The Equitable so consistently successful?

Well one of the many reasons is that we pay no commission to middlemen. If you want a pension plan that cuts out the middleman as well as the hidden traps cut out the coupon or phone 01-606 6611.

### LEFT TO ARRANGE YOUR OWN PENSION?

If you are a partner, self-employed, or work for a company which does not have a pension scheme for you, these examples of the kind of returns you could expect should prove interesting. Bear in mind that you aren't committed to paying premiums every year, unlike some other plans.

MAN AGED	YOUR TAX BRACKET	ANNUAL NET COST TO YOU	GROSS PENSION FROM 65
25	30	350	£ p.a. 86045
25	40	300	86045
35	30	700	52766
35	40	600	52766
45	40	1500	38157
45	50	1000	38157
55	40	3600	19688
55	50	2400	19688

Figures suppose current immediate annuity rates apply at the time, and that current bonus rates including terminal bonus are maintained throughout. Future bonuses depend on future profits and cannot be guaranteed.

### IN YOUR COMPANY'S PENSION SCHEME?

If your company pension will be less than two thirds of your final salary, and if your contributions are less than 15% of your current salary, then you are normally entitled — by the Inland Revenue — to have a top-up pension.

MAN AGED	YOUR TAX BRACKET	ANNUAL NET COST TO YOU	EXTRA GROSS PENSION FROM 65
	%	£	£ p.a.
25	30	700	159995
25	40	600	159995
35	30	1050	73441
35	40	900	73441
45	40	1800	42187
45	50	1200	42187
55	40	3000	14567
55	50	2000	14567

Figures suppose current immediate annuity rates apply at the time, and that current bonus rates including terminal bonus are maintained throughout. Future bonuses depend on future profits and cannot be guaranteed.

## Building in safeguards

Up to 200,000 clients could suffer from the slump in the home improvements market. Lawrence Lever reports

THREE sizeable home improvement companies — Coldshield Windows, Mulberry Home Extensions and Wallguard — collapsed last month. Between them they have left an estimated 200,000 customers clutching worthless guarantees on home improvements carried out for them. Wallguard, for instance, had guaranteed their work for an optimistic 30 year period.

Although arrangements were made for completion of existing contracts in the above cases, many victims of the current slump in the home improvement market, are not so fortunate. They never get to the guarantee stage. Instead they find that the deposits they paid for work agreed, but not completed, get sunk in the whirlpool of the particular company's liquidation.

The Government's Insolvency Bill will no doubt have some impact on this situation in so far as it proposes to punish the baddies involved: disqualify delinquent directors and making those guilty of wrongful trading personally liable.

should weed out some of the villains in home improvement scene.

"Not far enough" says the National Consumer Council. The consumer watchdogs would like to see special provisions implemented whereby consumers deposits or prepayments would be protected by law in the event of a company going bust.

An example in the prepayments saga is the Glass and Glazing Federation (GGF), who have set up a Deposit Indemnity Fund to protect the deposits paid to member companies who go out of business.

If your contract with the failed GGF company has included supply and fitting of materials, then any deposit you had paid — up to 25 per cent of the contract price — would be protected. If you had just a supply only contract then deposits of up to 50 per cent would be protected.

The proviso in both cases is that the contract must not have been for more than £8,000; hence the maximum protection is for deposits of £1,500 and £3,000 respectively.

The protection you get is in effect either a refund or the work done by another GGF member — at a price which is fair, taking into account how much you were being charged and how much other GGF members would charge for the job in question.

The GGF's scheme is funded by contributions from its member companies, the customer does not have to pay any extra for his or her peace of mind — not directly at least.

One thing that the GGF does not provide, however, is any backing for its members' guarantees for work and/or materials. So once the job is

completed, any guarantee you get will only be as durable as the individual company concerned. Other trade associations do provide this form of protection.

For instance, the Building Employers Confederation has 6,500 member companies active in the home improvement market who guarantee to rectify faults appearing in their work for up to two and a half years after the job is completed.

The table below lists a number of associations whose member companies operate one or both types of protection schemes. Bear in mind that in some cases (i.e. the Kitchen Specialists Association) membership of the association does not automatically mean that the particular company offers the association's protection schemes. Not all associations make this an obligatory condition of membership.

So to be on the safe side you should ring up the particular association and ask for details of their schemes; all the associations say that they will send you a list of members in your area operating the schemes.

Moreover, the protection afforded will vary between the associations; in particular the length of time over which members' work is guaranteed.

Finally, although guarantees and deposit protection offered by associations have a more permanent and secure feel than those provided by non-associated companies, do read the small print so that you know exactly what you are getting.

And do not be deterred by the fact that you may have to pay a little extra where the direct costs of a scheme are borne by the member companies, most will seek to recoup these from you in their contract price.

### HOME IMPROVEMENTS: CONSUMER PROTECTION

NAME OF ASSOCIATION	No of Members	Deposit/Prepayment Guarantee	Cost	Contact
1 Kitchen Specialists Association	200 (Approx)	Yes	Nil	02403 2287
2 Electrical Contractors Association	2,300	Yes	Yes	01-225 1288
3 Heating and Ventilating Contractors Association	1,200 (Approx)	Yes	Yes	01-225 2488
4 Glass and Glazing Federation	900-900	Yes	Nil	01-403 0546
5 Householders' Association	25	Yes	Yes	£1250 01-486 9761
6 Federation of Master Builders	20,000 (1,000 participating)	Yes	Max of 1% of contract	01-242 7585
7 Building Employers Confederation	10,000 (6,500 participating)	Yes	17% of contract Min £25	01-580 5559

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Tim Roberts reports on the sale of a rather special housing development and, below, reviews the effect of policy decisions on the state of the market

# Estate for sale, ripe for complete refurbishment

COUNCIL estates have been sold before, but Wandsworth Council's Livingstone Estate is something special.

It is half a mile from the river, handy for the trains (and the City) and a mere stone's throw from Clapham Junction, and Battersea Park. Built between 1970 and 1972, the estate comprises seven four-storey blocks, each containing 24 flats plus the two 17-storey blocks housing 35 flats each.

Three hundred and thirty-eight medium and high rise council flats, plus underground car parking for 400 cars, and a podium deck walkway — and it could all be yours. Wandsworth Council is selling the whole caboodle for whatever it can get for it.

Yes, they do have a minimum price in mind, says Mr Redfern from the borough valuer's office. No, he won't say what it is, nor will he say how much Wandsworth Council still owes on the development.

The estate started to be evacuated 18 months ago after the discovery of blue, white and brown asbestos in the ducting and exterior cladding. The decision to sell the estate, says Wandsworth, came as part of their commitment to increase the level of owner-occupation in the borough. The idea is that some property development company will take the Livingstone estate off their hands, give the whole thing a complete refurbishment, tear down the underground car parking and create a new landscaped open space with car parking facilities for the 338 new private owners.

At the end of the deal, Wandsworth will have devolved part of what many people see as the biggest problem area for public sector housing authorities. The estate will be handed into the hands of owner-occupiers with a vested interest in keeping the place tidy, and the Council will have rid itself of a major financial headache.

## Social priorities may well dictate that land be given away for nothing

THE PRICE of land is the major problem facing new house builders and first-time buyers, says the new president of the House Builders' Federation, Mr Graham Pye.

"It is the result of deliberate policy on the part of the Government to create areas where jobs exist or are being created and in which people want to live. Structure plan policies are being pushed through which are reducing both the number of houses that can be built and the supply of land needed to build them, irrespective of the demand that exists," he says.

He points out that the land cost element of the house purchase price can vary from 20 per cent in Milton Keynes to 35 per cent in Hampshire, an area of high demand. Mr Pye wants to see what he calls "a tax on land shortage" abolished with the price element from land being no more than 10 per cent in inner city areas, he contends.

"Social priorities may well dictate that land must be given away for nothing, for that is its true value."

The Government's last remaining housing policy fig leaf is fighting for survival in the face of the latest round of housing cuts, says the Institute of Housing.

Up to now, schemes designed to favour low cost home ownership, which include local authorities building for sale to council tenants at discounts, improvement for sale schemes by local authorities, and home-owning schemes which involve the sale of unimproved properties to council tenants, have been relatively unaffected by Government cuts.

Now, however, the Government is proposing to cut the money that councils are allowed to raise from such schemes from 100 per cent of the cash they receive to just 30 per cent.

A survey conducted by the I.H. on the effects of the proposed cuts show that many councils operating the schemes will simply be unable to continue unless they are allowed to recycle the money from such sales.



Livingstone Estate: 338 flats, plus parking for 400 cars

— and probably made a profit to boot.

The council has previously dealt with Regalian, a major property developer which is making a name for itself in this line. The erstwhile St Johns estate, which fronts on to the river Thames directly opposite Fulham power station and now known as Battersea Village, is a textbook example of what can be done with unpromising material provided sufficient money

can be married with considerable imagination.

The Livingstone estate is unlike other major refurbishment of this type, being a complete seventies-style system-built high rise estate. It reflects the high ideals and brutalist compromises of post-war housing schemes.

But while the gaudy and arid aspect of the Livingstone estate may look off-putting to say the least, money and imagination could still work

wonders. Wandsworth itself commissioned a report on what to do with the estate, which mainly involves updating and refurbishing the buildings and opening up the central car parking and podium to form new ground level parking areas.

So why does Wandsworth not grasp the nettle itself and undertake the refurbishment and landscaping?

Housing spokeswoman Christine Thompson says the main problem is lack of capital to do the works. However, she admits that the decision to sell off the estate was taken soon after the asbestos problem became apparent. "The Livingstone was never really the most popular estate. The majority of the residents were delighted to get off it."

The Council will not be retaining any rights to nominate applications from its own 6,000 strong waiting list for the refurbished flats if the deal goes through. Mrs Thompson says that, in any case, the privatisation deals that have gone through so far, some 50 per cent of the properties are being bought by council tenants.

On the plus side, privatisation schemes have helped bring about a fresh look at high rise developments which, as a new report from the Institute of Housing and the Polytechnic of the South Bank points out, are not perceived as undesirable. The report calls for a new look at high rise, its management, the type of tenancy arrangements, as well as refurbishment schemes and the type of tenants for whom such properties are most suited.

In many instances, the report points out, there is nothing intrinsically wrong with many high rise developments, and it should be looking more closely and constructively at ways to improve the lives of tenants in such blocks through greater security, better services, and better estate management.

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 23 Jan 7.30 pm  
 24 Jan 7.30 pm  
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WIRE ORCHESTRA OF LONDON, LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY, David Huxford, conductor. The programme also includes an

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BARBICAN HALL

Barbican Centre, Silk Street, EC2A 3DD  
 Tel: 01-638 8891/638 8705/638 8706  
 Telephone Bookings: 10am-8pm, 7 days a week

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

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## BBC-1

8.30 am The Perishers. 8.35 The Littlest Hobo. 9.00 Saturday Superstore. 12.12 pm Weather.

12.15 GRANDSTAND. Including: Football Focus (12.30); news (12.50); and whatever sport can be salvaged from the weather until — final score (4.40).

5.5 NEWS: weather; sport; regional news.

5.20 DOCTOR WHO: Vengeance on Varos, Part 1. Colin Baker as the Time Lord, in first half of a tale that has him encountering nasty video games. Ceefax sub-titles.

6.5 JIMMY FIX IT. More fantasies come true, as J. Saville fixes it for young Simon, who wants a glittering ceiling; for Jacqueline, who wants to man a mast, and for Sarah-Louise and Christopher, who want to improve their Dad's chances.

6.40 THE LITTLE AND LARGE SHOW. Comedy from Syd and Eddie, playing host this week to strong man Geoff Capes, to Helen Shapiro and Bert Weedon.

7.15 ONE BY ONE: Of Babes and Sucklings. Continuing the adventures of the zoo vet, with Rob Heyland as Donald, much preoccupied with the move to the safari park, but having problems too with a pair of light-fingered Italians. Ceefax sub-titles.

8.5 DYNASTY: Steps. Will Alexis succeed in disrupting Kirby's nuptials, despite her anguish over Fallon's paralysis? Has anyone who started coming the old Adam? Ceefax sub-titles.

8.55 NEWS: sport; weather.

9.10 INSIDE OUT. Ex-Nazi James Mason is the only person who knows the whereabouts of a cache of WW2 gold; ex-POW Telly Savalas aims to liberate his former camp commandant from top-security jail so he can take them to the loot. Aldo Ray, Robert Culp support in not-bad sequel movie, made by Peter Duffell in 1975.

10.45 MATCH OF THE DAY SPECIAL. Jimmy Hill with the soccer highlights of two First Division matches, plus athletics coverage of the World Indoors Games from Paris.

11.50 DEADLY HARVEST. British premiere of an intriguing but over-ambitious Canadian SF film, made in 1972, with Clint (Cheyenne) Walker as farmer fighting for his family's survival when American crops fail, food supplies run out, and starving hordes come scavenging from the cities.

1.15 Weather; close.

Scotland: 10.45-11.00 pm Sportscentre.

## BBC-2

9.00 am Pages from Ceefax. 10.10 Open University. 12.40 Pages from Ceefax.

3.35 BORN TO BE BAD. That's Joan Fontaine, mercenary harpy posing as a nice girl and pursuing likely candidates for marriage: Robert Ryan and Zachary Scott, in anguished romantic drama made in 1950 by Nicholas Ray.

5.5 I DIED A THOUSAND TIMES. Jack Palance emotes energetically in this 1953 gangster movie, a remake of the Bogart thrill. Palance's character is a cash-in as embittered killer made vulnerable by his affection for a dog and a crippled girl. With Shelley Winters as his moll, plus Lee Marvin, Lon Chaney Jr.

6.50 THE SKY AT NIGHT: World Apart? Another showing for last Sunday's astronomical slot in which Patrick Moore reveals new developments in our knowledge of two very different stars.

7.10 NEWS: sport; weather.

7.25 A VOUS LA FRANCE! A second chance to catch last Sunday's lesson, 12th of 15, in the beginners' French course.

7.50 RUGBY SPECIAL.

8.55 CELIBIDACHE CONDUCTS. The Saturday Alternative season takes us to Germany for this concert in which the great Rumanian conductor Sergiu Celibidache conducts the Munich Philharmonic Orchestra in a performance of Bruckner's Fourth Symphony, the Romantic.

10.20 TELEVISION AND THE PRESIDENCY. American political commentator Theodore H. White presents this documentary from the States on the central role played by TV in American presidential elections over the past three decades, looking at the key campaigns, the dirty tricks, the triumphs like Nixon's cynically skilful puppy dog speech of 1962 — and the gaffes — like Gerald Ford's introduction of the President of Egypt as the President of Israel. 11.40 Close.

## ITV London

6.15 am Good Morning Britain. 8.30 The Wide-Awake Club. 9.30 Cartoon Time. 9.35 Scooby, Scrappy and Yabba Doo. 10.00 Saturday Starship. 11.20 Space 1999.

12.15 WORLD OF SPORT. Including: World Cup skiing — men's downhill from Wengen and women's downhill from Chamoni (12.20); News (12.45); On the Ball (12.50); International athletics from Los Angeles (1.20); and then a mixture of the European pool championships, boxing, and wrestling until — results (4.45).

5.0 NEWS: sport; weather.

5.5 BLOCKBUSTERS. Bob Holmes with the teenagers' quiz.

5.55 THE A-TEAM: The Island. George Peppard leads the laughing louts on another violent escapade. Oracle sub-titles.

6.30 THE FAME GAME. Tim Brooke-Taylor and Sue Rowland introduce two new faces in Granada's latest live talent show, devised by the indefatigable John Hamp, in which the comics — though not the singers and bands or the speciality acts — are liable to be electronically "hooked off" if the viewing panel gives them the thumbs down.

7.15 ALL STAR SECRETS. Michael Parkinson invites more showbiz guests to confess their indiscretions and interests from the past. Oracle sub-titles.

7.45 THE PRICE IS RIGHT. Leslie Crowther unleashes the starstruck coopers-down. Oracle sub-titles.

8.45 NEWS: weather.

8.55 ASPEN AND COMPANY. Michael A. and guest chatters Clint Eastwood, Dennis Waterman.

9.45 BOXING. Live coverage of tonight's WBA Welterweight championship fight between Britain's Colin Jones and holder Don Curry (USA) from Birmingham. Reg Gutteridge is the commentator. London News Headlines.

11.0 THE FINEST HOURS. Produced by Jack Le Veen, directed by Peter Baylis in 1974, the award-winning dramatised documentary telling the life story of Winston Churchill.

1.10 BELLAMY: The Bank You Can Trust. With John Stanton.

1.55 NEW FROM LONDON: The Higsons.

2.45 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Richard Causton. Closedown.

## Channel 4

1.5 pm Everybody Here. 1.30 The Making of Britain. 2. The New Europeans. 2.0 Film: The Story of Alexander Graham Bell (1839) with Don Ameche, Charles Coburn, Loretta Young, Henry Fonda. 3.50 Film: Sherlock Holmes (1953) with Clive Brook, Reginald Owen. 5.5 Brookside.

6.0 THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TRACKS. Paul Gambaccini talks to Bronski Beat in the recording studio, and hears from Abba songwriters Benny and Bjorn.

7.0 SEVEN DAYS. Another exploration of the moral and ethical issues behind the headlines, including an interview with Sir Anthony Parsons, former British Ambassador in Iran.

7.30 SHAPE OF THE WORLD. John Barry chairs this second programme in the current affairs series looking at the world from different perspectives, asking what would happen if Libya got the Bomb.

8.15 AS THE YEARS PASS, AS THE DAYS PASS. 1. Cracow, 1874. Herald of a forthcoming Polish series which will include Wajda's Man of Marble and Man of Iron, the first British screening of an eight-part TV series made by the great Polish director in 1980, before the emergence of Solidarity, the military takeover and his own departure to Western Europe. It's a period drama following the fortunes of two middle class families in the 40 years up to the First World War, at a time when Poland was still part of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

9.25 EUROPEAN MUSIC YEAR 1985. First of six recitals from the Zurich-based company DRG in honour of the Euro-music event, this one features Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3, and Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue.

10.0 HILL STREET BLUES: Low Blow. Another hairy day for the Blues.

11.0 AMERICAN CARROT. Jasper C's first journey in search of the American dream.

12.5 THE COMPLETE MILLIE JACKSON. The flamboyant soul singer and comedienne recorded in concert at London's Dominion Theatre a year ago. 1.0 Close.

5.45 C. 1.50 pm Rygiel. Ffraine v. Cymru. 2.40 A Question of Economics. 4.10 A Week in Politics. 4.50 Film: Jewel Robbery (1932). With William Powell, Kay Francis. 6.5 Where in the World? 6.55 The Avengers. 7.30 Newyddion. 7.45 Sion a Sian. 8.15 Noddy Laven. 9.15 Y Mass Chwarae. 10.15 American Carrot. 11.15 Film: Heaven Can Wait. 1943 comedy with Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. 1.5 Diwedd.

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